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WITH EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT: THE EVOLUTION OF AN IRONCLAD. SIXPENCE.

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BILLETING IN JAPAN: AN EVERYDAY SCENE IN TOKIO SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST:

MR. MELTON PRIOR WRITES: "The Japanese soldier has one notable peculiarity of manner: when he addresses a civilian he does not salute, but removes his cap and bows. I have sketched the presentation of the official billeting document, calling upon the householder to board and lodge four privates for a stated number of days. In one case recently I noticed thirteen soldiers quartered on a rich citizen."

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The House of Commons is not nearly such a dull place as some misanthropists have tried to make out. Years ago I came across a remarkable article in an old volume of *Blackwood's*. It was a hostile review of Disraeli's "Lothair," and it wound up with a brilliant picture of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone "pelting one another with the fragments of the Constitution." This was a daring figure of speech, for the good old Constitution is like a huge piece of indiarubber. You can use it for rubbing out Acts of Parliament, but you cannot pull it to pieces and throw them about. Indiarubber, too, is the "party system," although determined young men sometimes make a show of smashing it, and hurling the fragments at their leaders. It is when this happens that the House is far more amusing than you might think. Before the adjournment for Easter there was a great hubbub because 250 gentlemen walked out, rather than listen to a very independent orator, who rose on their own side of the House to offer a caustic review of the situation. And the calm of the Easter holidays has been shattered by the question, fiercely discussed in the newspapers, whether the exodus of the 250 was a breach of manners or the last protest of human endurance—the *dernier cri du cœur*.

On this point I have no opinion. It is the humour and the picturesqueness of the scene that appeal to me. There was the indiarubber "party system" biting its own tail with its indiarubber teeth. No real harm was done to anybody; certainly none to the Leader of the House, who had innocently gone out to keep an appointment; certainly none to the independent orator. If I were in his shoes (daring hypothesis!) I should make a practice of preparing two speeches, one (comparatively mild) to be delivered if his party stayed to listen, and the other (a regular scorcher) if they did not. This would be great fun for the Speaker, and for the connoisseurs in the Press Gallery; and the reports and rumours of the performance might induce the truants to remain in their places next time, and take the milder dose with a good grace. I make this suggestion without the smallest bias. It seems to me to meet the obvious difficulty of laying down as a rule of settled Parliamentary practice the proposition that when 250 gentlemen do not like the speeches of another gentleman they should act on the impulse to troop out into the Lobby. The case, you see, is quite different from that of the Parliamentary bore, whose rising is the signal for dispersal. He is used to that, and bears no ill-will. Besides, he has got the Speaker, and holds him tight, as the Ancient Mariner held the Wedding Guest. But when the 250 trooped out it was an act of war, bitterly resented. How do they propose to keep it up?

But was it an act of war? Only by the utmost impartiality can you squeeze the last drop of pure joy out of this affair. One of the 250 writes to the *Times* that he had no intention of joining in any hostile demonstration. "It was five o'clock, and I for one began to want my tea." Many years ago (I am full of reminiscences to-day) I was at a morning performance of "As You Like It," and in the stage-box sat a Personage of the political world, with several members of his family, including a pretty little boy with a curly head and a lace collar. It was not a very good performance of "As You Like It"; but the Personage, accustomed to humour our mortal weaknesses, applauded so vigorously that the principal comedian was about to make a speech, when the voice of the little boy, clear as a lark's, said, "I want my tea!" This drew a roar of delight from the gallery; and the Personage and his family and the principal comedian retired in confusion. Now I wonder whether that pretty little boy has grown up to legislate for his country, and whether it was his *dernier cri du cœur* which gave the signal for retreat in the House on that historic afternoon.

Just think of it; two hundred and fifty gentlemen, with one accord, wanting their tea! What a subject for Robert Browning, were he with us—

Easter it was; and our party men—boys,
Urchins—what are they else?—ready for fight,
Readiest to break bounds, head over heels,
Into Hot Cross Bun Country; they listen'd, Sir,
Tongue in cheek, while Front Benchers, tongue in air,
Sturdy Bill Crichtons, playing the game so,
(Hard on the Speaker), took us to tea-time.
Up sprang young Winston, flaming with battle—
Burke was the dinner-bell, Winston the tea-bell—
Omen of fame, mark, coupling their greatness;
Far in our rearward sang a blithe minstrel—

"Winston, put the kettle on,
And we'll all have tea—

But not from Winston's kettle!"—In a trice,
Burst the whole pack of us out of the Chamber,
Leaving him foaming, hissing, insurgent,
Scathing and scolding, drenching our absence. . . .

Problem of conscience, say you? Look you, now—
Conscience—long ere this ruled by a woman,
Just her little finger; or by a riband
Of high state; or, as now, by a teaspoon!
O the cry, savage, famished, insistent,
Rising the fifth hour after meridian,
Cry for the tea-cake, cry for the muffin!—
Trot out your cries, friend; my money on this one!

A little while ago I spent an agreeable day with the Irish players, who came over from Dublin for too brief a visit. Morning and evening found me drinking in the Irish speech with much relish. It was English they spoke, of course; but an English so fresh and quaint and musical that to a writer who has to spend many professional hours in London theatres it was simply a joy. Since then I have had an evening when a barbarous Cockney accent fairly murdered the ear. Think how I longed for the low voice—an excellent thing in woman, and not only in woman—for the soft, liquid notes of the Connemara peasant-girls! Their Gaelic names on the playbill defy transcription. All I know is that the name of each began with "Maire"—pronounced "Moira." I murmur "Moira" in my dreams!

The five plays done at the Royalty Theatre had all the characteristics of the Irish genius—its poetry, melancholy, fun, and the inevitable hint that it is "agin' the Government." That particular message was not impressed upon us too strongly. One forgot it in the music of Mr. W. B. Yeats's verse, and in the admirable prose plays of Irish peasant life, contributed by Mr. J. M. Synge and Mr. Padirine Colm. And there sounded through the whole performance, despite some shortcomings, a beautiful note of simplicity and sincerity. As I was leaving the theatre a printed document was thrust into my hand, and this also had the note of simplicity and sincerity: simple and sincere anathema upon the English and all their ways. It was a leaflet of the Gaelic League, and it set forth three pages of reason why every Irish patriot should join that body. It was not so much a political challenge to this unhappy island as a moral and religious ban. It seems that we are utterly debased; that all our ideals (such as they are) carry poison; that our pursuit of "wealth and success" makes us a horrible example to Irish youth. Our books and our songs, our speech, and everything that is ours, were cursed by the leaflet with unsparing rigour. I gathered that it behoved every Irish lad and lass (I grieve to use such debasing terms in my brutal ignorance of the equivalents in Irish) to learn the speech of their ancestors, and find a refuge from our soiling associations in old Irish literature.

I wonder what Herbert Spencer would have said of this leaflet. In his "Autobiography" are some very plain words about Ruskin and Carlyle, because they were incapable of pure reason. An appeal to the Irish to flee the defilement of English, while still condescending to learn our tongue; an appeal to make old Irish lore a substitute for European literature, to treat French and German as futile, to cut themselves off from the whole modern spirit, and try to live as if Ireland were on another planet; this might have stirred Herbert Spencer to anger. But I was cheered to think that we had not debased the Irish authors and players by our appreciation of their work through a livelong day. I had the pleasure of meeting some of them at tea, and they were none the worse for that. They were blithe and gay, and seemed rather to enjoy their visit to our demoralising capital. But I was too timid to ask any questions. The Gaelic League is severe upon those Irish who give their children Christian names that smack of Strongbow and centuries of oppression; and my Irish parents had given me names in no way suggestive of national aspirations. That was bad enough; but worse was the fear of being told that the two Moiras would never come again to this debasing town.

I have a deep respect for Professor Lounsbury, of Harvard University, who writes such admirable papers in *Harper's Magazine* on the English language. He is the man who showed up the pronouncing dictionaries, written by arrogant persons with no more right to fix the pronunciation of English than I have to fix the course of the Russo-Japanese campaign. It was Professor Lounsbury who declared that a man might pronounce "inexplicable," as everybody pronounces "inexpressible," with the accent on the third syllable, and yet retain his self-respect and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. But when the Professor tells us we may split our infinitives, I fear he goes too far. He cites the illustrious writers who have done it; but you have to be illustrious before you can do some things with impunity. If the modest persons who make a livelihood by writing English prose as accurately as they can were to follow illustrious example with the split infinitive, would not the Gaelic League see in this a further debasement of England?

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R. N.

A long week and a crowded one. There have not been, it is true, any unexpected developments, but the happenings are such as tend to give a clearer and truer perception of the general conditions which are producing large effects. The Russians have withdrawn behind the Yalu, and the opposed forces are now watching one another from opposite sides of the river. The invasion of Manchuria, if it be contemplated, only awaits the closing up of Port Arthur.

Therein lies the crux of the matter at the present moment. Brilliantly as the Japanese have handled their ships, capable and daring as their officers and men have proved themselves to be, they have not yet been able to block the port, and until they can do so, or otherwise effectively deal with the Russian ships, the menace of the latter remains. But Admiral Togo will try again and again until success attends his efforts, and then, and not until then, will his fleet be free for other work, will the Japanese line of communications be made secure, and will further landing operations be possible. In fighting capacity and in professional ability the Japanese naval men have shown themselves second to none, but they have shown also that they know how to temper audacity with caution. It is most unlikely that their military colleagues, inspired by a similar patriotism, will neglect any reasonable precautions to ensure the satisfactory working of their strategical combinations and movements. In these circumstances it is clear that the army outside Korea must wait for the navy, and meanwhile employ itself in securing and consolidating all it has won in the Hermit Kingdom.

That we shall hear from Admiral Togo again before long is certain. The two attempts to close the port have been so far successful that the harbour entrance has been much narrowed. The passage was reduced in width by two vessels of the five sunk in the first attempt; now it is no longer available for the larger vessels. Indeed, as we hear no more of the Russian cruisers making short voyages, very little more may be needed to effect the purpose. At all events, a further effort should be reported as soon as the nights are moonless again. The greatest difficulty, however, of those who take the ships in is evidently to be traced to the blinding rays of the searchlights.

On shore the Japanese have followed up their initial successes in North-western Korea with characteristic rapidity. Since the skirmish at Cheng-ju (Chong-ju), on the 28th ult., their advance has been continuous. Apparently, General Kuroki has from three to five divisions of 25,000 men in his command, and has pushed on along the three roads available at least two of these. Whether there is another division operating from Gensen is still uncertain; indeed, there is no definite information as to the exact strength of the Japanese; and equally, the number of Russians which General Mistchenko has on the north bank of the Yalu is a mystery. In the affair at Cheng-ju only Cossacks were engaged on the one side—about six squadrons of one hundred men each; while their opponents, when first engaged, consisted only of a squadron of cavalry and a couple of companies of infantry. It is quite evident now that the Russians were merely reconnoitring, and as soon as the Japanese advanced guard was reinforced they drew off. It was a very minor affair, with less than a score of casualties on either side, but sufficient to provide an example of the stubbornness with which the Japanese will stick to a position in face of large odds and other disadvantages.

It will be interesting to see what light the next move throws on General Kuropatkin's strategy. Is he going to hold the line of the Yalu, with all its difficulties in the matter of supply and transport—not to speak of the danger from the sea—or will he bring back his troops to the Liao-Yang-Port Arthur line? There is not much faith to be placed in the stories of a Russian movement in the valley of the Toumen. This river lies near the northern and eastern boundary of Korea; in fact, it forms part of the boundary where it falls into the sea just to the south of Possiet Bay. It has its source in the same mountain-range as the Yalu; but whereas the Yalu runs south and west, the Toumen runs north and east. It is extremely unlikely that troops would be sent into this valley unless they be scouting parties of Cossacks, as it consists for the most part of impenetrable forests, treacherous morasses, and roads impassable to almost anything on four legs except a mountain-goat or a Korean pony. All items of information from St. Petersburg and elsewhere having reference to the movements of troops in this district should therefore be received with great caution.

From Moscow comes a report, said to have been received from Vladivostok, that a long line of fortification has been completed between the town of Taipin and Takushan in Southern Manchuria. Artillery is being got into position there, and the construction of similar lines between Liao-Yang and Fenghuan-Cheng are said to have rendered Mukden almost impregnable. Considering the source, these statements should also be taken with reserve.

THE KING AND QUEEN IN DENMARK.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived at Copenhagen on March 30, and were received by her Majesty's father, King Christian. The royal party then drove to the Amalienborg Palace. The weather was inclement, but that did not prevent the assembling of a large concourse of people, who cheered the visitors with the utmost heartiness. On Good Friday, their Majesties attended divine service at St. Alban's Church, and in the afternoon Queen Alexandra and King Christian took a long drive, while King Edward visited the British Legation. On Easter Sunday the King and Queen again attended the English church. On April 4 King Edward received the Diplomatic body, and in the afternoon their Majesties received a deputation from the Royal Shooting Club, of which they are members. On the afternoon of April 5 his Majesty visited the historical collection at Rosenborg Castle, and in the evening, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the King of Denmark, and the other members of the royal family, he heard Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" at the Casino Theatre.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"SUNDAY," AT THE COMEDY.

Written by three actors who call themselves "Thomas Raceward," "Sunday," the piece with which, last Saturday, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry reopened the Comedy Theatre, is essentially an actors' play. In other words, it is based on previous authors' work, not on genuine observation; it substitutes coincidence and stock situations for careful development and interaction of character. Obviously, Bret Harte inspired Messrs. Raceward's Silver Creek scenes; still, though sketched at second-hand, the humours of the four "boys" who have brought up their ward Sunday so quaintly furnish the drama's brightest and most telling element. Theatrical effects are what actor-playwrights always aim at, and it is not surprising that an early episode of "Sunday" should be the shooting of an English scamp who plots the heroine's ruin: the only strange thing is, or would be in aught but melodrama, that one of the "boys," and not the girl herself, fires the shot. Strange, because, had Sunday killed the villain, her hesitations about permitting the suit of the dead man's brother at Brinthonpe Abbey would be reasonable enough. As it is, the whole tissue of misunderstandings between the lovers is plainly artificial, and seems only prolonged that the scene may return from the English country-house to Silver Creek, while numerous loose ends are never adjusted in this amusing and effective yarn. Its real heroes are certainly the four "boys," individualised at the Comedy very picturesquely by Mr. Louis Calvert, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Brydone, and Mr. Kendrick. In the love-making of a mere walking gentleman's part Mr. Terry exhibits dignified authority if overmuch restraint, and the appeal of Sunday herself owes much to the beauty and charm of Miss Neilson, reinforced as these are by the popular actress's now familiar individuality and graces.

"A MAID FROM SCHOOL," AT TERRY'S.

Let us hope "A Maid from School" is an early dramatic essay of the author of "The President" and "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss." We might tolerate so naïve an idea as that of a schoolgirl marrying a poor assistant-master and being disowned by her parents if Mr. Frank Stayton, as author, betrayed any knowledge of his lovers' dispositions or let them act sensibly. Instead, all we learn is that he writes unaccepted plays. She, while looking and talking like a vivacious soubrette, has for mother a veritable Marquise of the "Caste" type. Then, though the pair cheerfully starve long months together in a Bloomsbury garret, the peeress can persuade both in a minute they are better apart. But one Christmas Eve the hero recovers his wife, gets a play accepted, and sees his mother-in-law subdued by a husband hitherto only capable of asking "Eh, what?" The humours of this old-fashioned piece of sentiment were not suited to that sprightly musical-comedy actress, Miss Kitty Loftus, who assumed the title-role; and only Mr. Jack Barnes as a "friend-in-need," Mr. Herbert Sleath, an earnest hero, and Mr. Dallas Welford as the "Eh, what?" peer shone among the interpreters at Terry's.

MUSIC.

The Good Friday performance of the "Messiah" by the Royal Choral Society may very well be regarded as a national institution, and the large audience that crowds the Albert Hall on these occasions is ample testimony to the popularity of the event. Last week's concert was on the usual level of excellence which Sir Frederick Bridge has taught us to expect from his choir, and the soloists maintained their individually great reputations. Miss Evangeline Florence, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Mr. William Green gave admirable interpretations of their appointed parts, and Mr. Andrew Black, who was in superb voice, again moved his hearers to enthusiasm, particularly by the breadth and vigour of his "Why do the Nations?" It was a memorable and splendid performance.

The Good Friday orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall was this year as largely attended as ever, and the programme was, if possible, even more attractive than usual. It gained, too, by being, if anything, briefer than on former occasions. Mr. Henry J. Wood again led his forces to victory in many favourite numbers, especially in Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 5.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

The present naval war in the Far East has given a great stimulus to the public interest in all matters connected with sea-fights. The Supplement which we publish this week treats of the development of the ironclad from the time when its necessity was first recognised to the present day, when an extraordinary perfection has been attained in the armouring and arming of war-ships. During the Crimean War, the old wooden three-decker was found to be quite useless under shell fire. Hence the floating battery, and later, during the American war, the invention of the turret-ship. The exhaustive article which accompanies our Illustrations has been written by one of the ablest naval experts of the day, Captain Hubert Garbett, the author of "Naval Gunnery."

A JAPANESE ON JAPAN.

Mr. Satori Kato, of Tokio, who is conducting a Japanese paper, the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette*, in London, last week gave a lecture before the Westbourne Park Institute on "Japan of To-day." Mr. Kato, who spoke fluent English without a single note, said the present war is not for aggrandisement on the part of the Island Empire, who has been compelled to take her present course in order to secure the future. Japan hopes for the prosperity of Russia; but she cannot endure the insult which has been offered her. The war will make for permanent peace. The national flag of Japan symbolises this. The ground is white, for peace; and in the centre appears the Rising Sun, in red, signifying "always ready for action." For the achievement of modern civilisation the Japanese are much indebted to the Anglo-Saxon race, which afforded them most ungrudging tuition. The lecture was listened to by an audience numbering about 1500.

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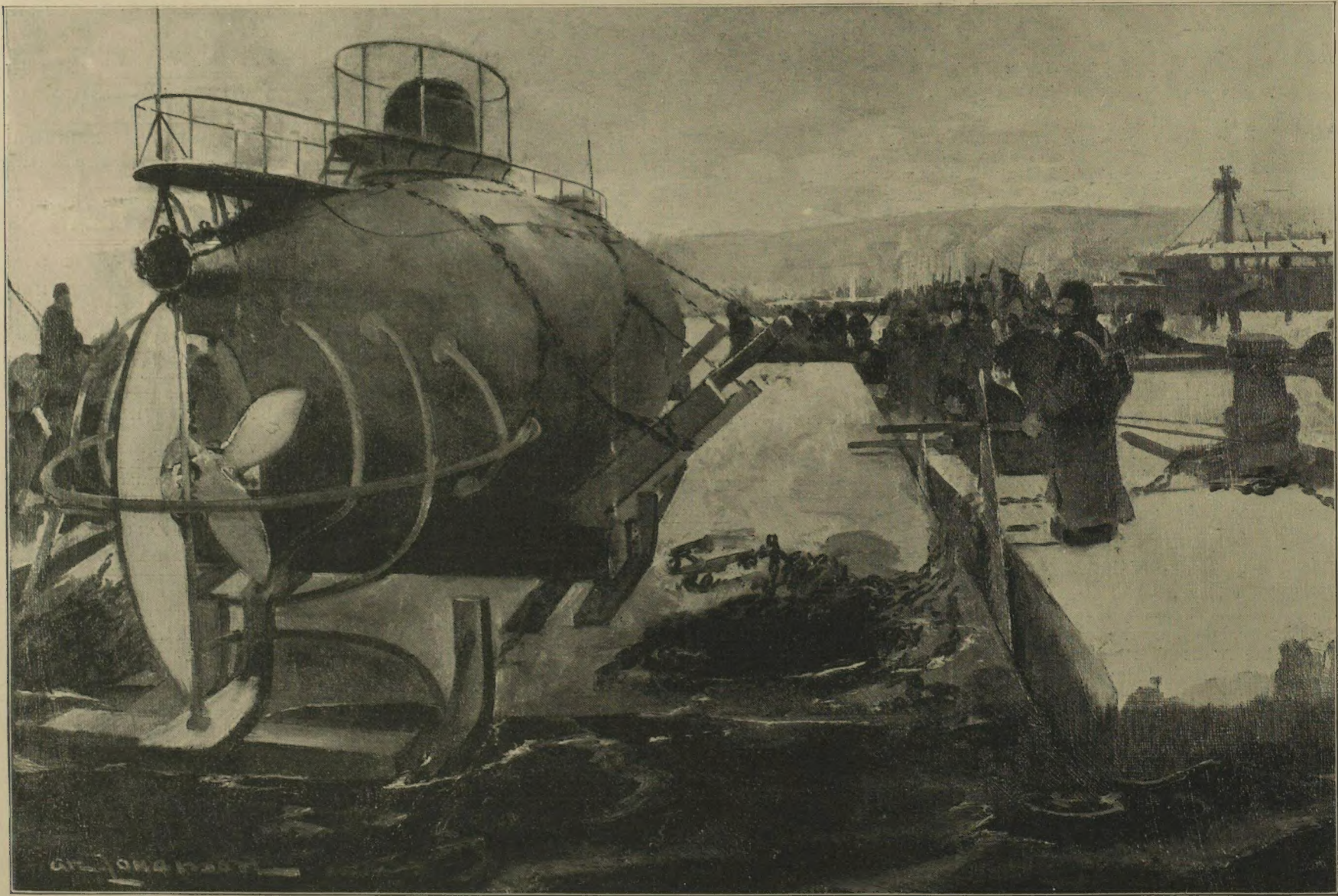


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FUGITIVES OF WAR: THE WINTERY VOYAGE OF THE JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN OFFICER OF THE SS. "AFRIDI."

The "Afridi," on reaching Vladivostok on February 1, had to struggle for three days through three feet of ice, and did not make the harbour until February 4. No clear passage had been kept, as the ice-breaker had been carrying troops. On February 6 the vessel sailed with 2712 refugees on board. Of these 300 were children. The Russian Governor and his staff came on board before the "Afridi" sailed, and the captain clinked glasses with his Excellency. After an anxious voyage of forty-four hours all the refugees were safely landed at Tsuruga Bay.



A LAUNCH FROM AN ICE PLATFORM: FLOATING A SUBMARINE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

DRAWN BY G. N. JOHANSON.

The launching of these boats into a harbour full of ice is done in a peculiarly ingenious manner. They are brought to the water's edge along the ice edge on sleighs. Afterwards the ice is sawn all around the boat, then, with a comparatively slight push, the ice block is overturned, and thus the boat takes the water.

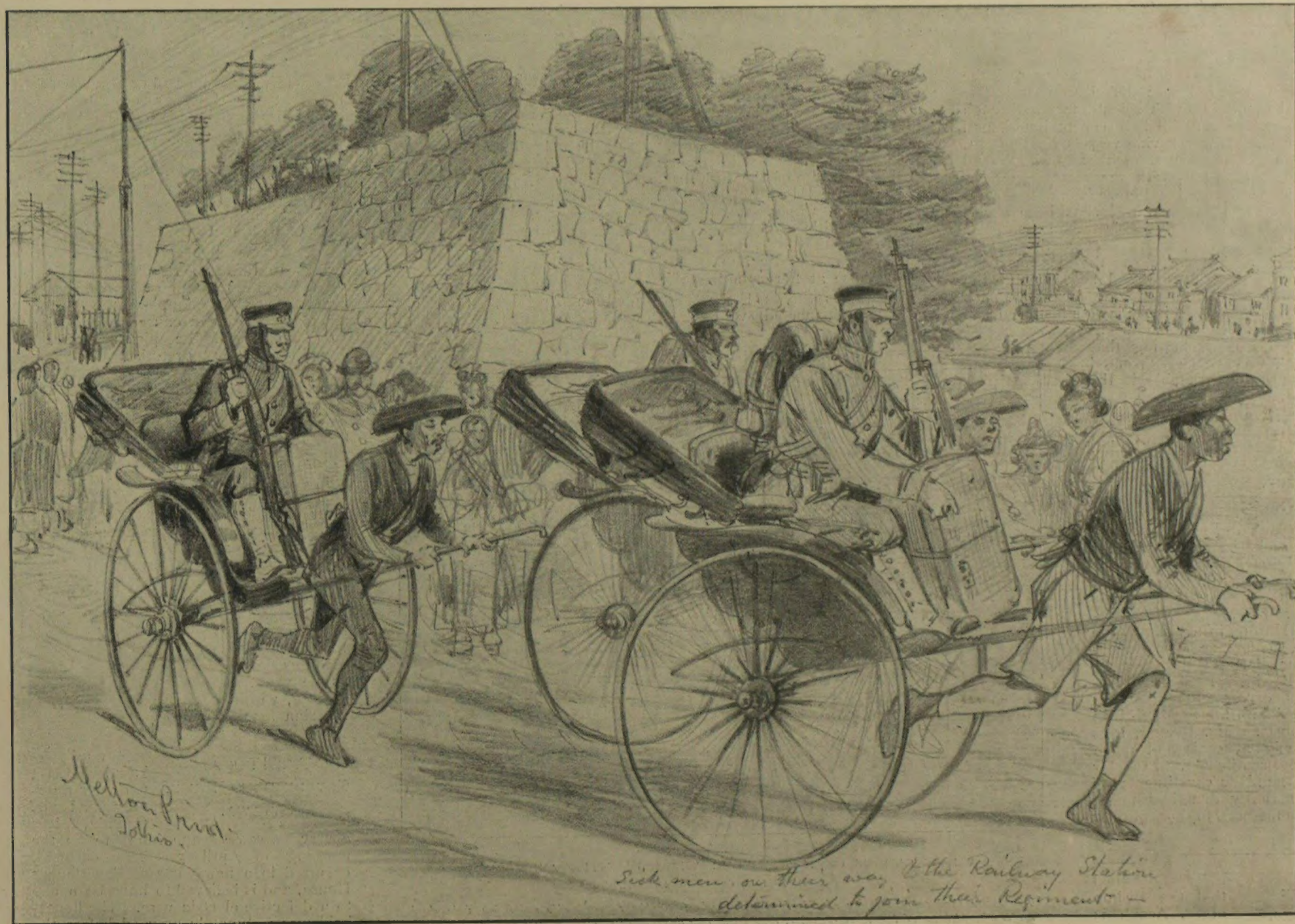
MILITARY ORGANISATION AND ENTHUSIASM AT TOKIO.

SKETCHES (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



UNDEMONSTRATIVE JAPANESE METHODS: THE QUIET DEPARTURE OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENT FOR THE FRONT.

MR. MELTON PRIOR WRITES: "I have had a great deal of trouble trying to procure a sketch of troops leaving Tokio, and I have been four times arrested in the attempt. I at last gave it up as hopeless; but one day, by the merest chance, at Shimbashi Railway Station, I saw a departure, of which I send you a sketch. There was an utter absence of fuss and confusion; no affecting scenes or good-byes. It was all most tame, quiet, orderly, and businesslike."



DETERMINED TO GO TO THE FRONT: SICK MEN HURRYING IN JINRICKSHAS TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

MR. MELTON PRIOR WRITES: "From every departing regiment many men have been left out on account of illness or sore feet (for numbers of the country-bred soldiers have not been accustomed to wear boots, and suffer accordingly), but so determined are these invalids to fight for their country and Emperor that they have in many cases chartered 'rickshas and hurried after their comrades to the railway-station. I know of one young man who was so disappointed at being rejected through illness that he lost his reason."

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE FIGHTING
IN TIBET.

The obstinacy of the Tibetans has prevented the advance of the British Mission from being accomplished without bloodshed. On March 31 General Macdonald left Tuna for Guru. When the force had advanced about four miles across the plain it was met by a deputation of Tibetan leaders, who demanded the retirement of the British to Yatung, and threatened trouble if the advance were continued. Colonel Younghusband, the political officer of the Mission, replied that the force would advance, and asked if the Tibetans were prepared to offer opposition. Receiving no definite reply, Colonel Younghusband asked General Macdonald to refrain from firing until fired at. The troops then advanced in attacking formation, and a portion of the Tibetans surrendered and were disarmed. A force of about fifteen hundred, however, continued to obstruct the road, at the same time making hostile demonstrations. The British officers and the Press correspondents rode up close to the opposing force, and meanwhile the Sikhs entirely surrounded the Tibetans. Suddenly the enemy began to throw stones, and a general from Lhasa fired the first shot, blowing away a Sikh's jaw. A dozen swordsmen then rushed at General Macdonald, who, with his officers and the correspondents, had dismounted. Major Dunlop lost two fingers, and Mr. Edmund Candler, the *Daily Mail* correspondent, received fourteen wounds and lost a hand. The British force immediately opened a tremendous fire upon the Tibetans, who sustained it with dogged bravery. They did not run, but retired with sullen deliberation, leaving at least 300 dead, among whom were the Tibetan general and five high officials from Lhasa. The Tibetan wounded were afterwards attended by the British surgeons. Guru is occupied, and the mission will proceed to Gyantse. This untoward incident makes it all the more necessary to leave a wholesome impression on the Tibetan mind. There are critics of Lord Curzon who acknowledge the merits of his general policy, but suggest that he has sent this expedition to Tibet out of sheer arrogance. They think the Indian Government should have no foreign policy beyond the borders of India, but should content itself with preparing the Indian army for eventualities. The drawback to this beautiful ideal is that Russia does not practise it. Although she has no interests whatever in Tibet, she sends agents there with arms and ammunition. The Indian Government, not being asleep, declines to allow Tibet to become a Russian outpost.

THE RETURN OF THE
"DISCOVERY."

The *Discovery*, of the Antarctic expedition under Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., which left England in August 1901, has arrived safely at Lyttelton under the escort of the *Morning* and the *Terra Nova*, sent to her relief last year. The explorers busied themselves with scientific work through the winter of 1903, and were all in excellent health and spirits when found by the relieving vessels on Feb. 14. Since the return of Lieutenant Shackleton—who, it will be remembered, supplied us with the material for our Special Supplements illustrating the work of the expedition and the dash furthest South—it has been ascertained that the interior of Victoria Land continues at a height of 9000 feet, and is evidently a vast continental plateau. A new route to the west has been discovered, and a depot established 2000 feet up the glacier. The *Times* learns that the expedition has made geological discoveries, including sandstone fossil remains of dicotyledonous plants at a height of 8000 feet, showing that the Antarctic was once favoured with a milder climate, probably in the Miocene period.

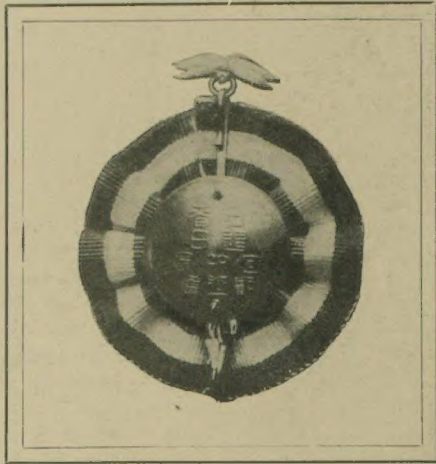
ENGLAND AND
THE BOERS.

General Botha, speaking to a crowded meeting of farmers of the Krugersdorp district, has appealed to all Boers to support the Government, declaring that racial bitterness must be eradicated, and that it is the duty of the Dutch to hasten a general reconciliation, which will be the signal for the early advent of free self-government. Meantime, Mr. Keir Hardie, in a letter to the officials of the Conference of the Independent Labour Party, states that he has visited ex-President Kruger at Mentone, and has expressed regret that England was led into the South African War by capitalists. Mr. Kruger, it is said, was deeply affected, and much appreciated these sentiments. Probably certain of Mr. Hardie's constituents are content; the majority doubtless prefer General Botha's methods to those of their representative.

EDUCATION
COMPROMISES.

It is understood that the Bishop of St. Asaph is about to introduce into the House of Lords a Bill which aims at a settlement of the religious controversy. Dr. Macnamara complains in the *Times* that this measure is not the Concordat proposed by the Bishop for

Wales a year ago. That provided that when denominational schools were leased to the local authority, there should be facilities for the denominations to give special religious instruction in all the schools at their own charge. Dr. Macnamara affirms that the Bill goes beyond this, and proposes to make the local authority responsible for special religious instruction



JAPANESE RECOGNITION OF BRITISH SEAMANSHIP:
MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE EUROPEAN NAVIGATORS OF THE
NEW JAPANESE CRUISERS "NISSHIN" AND "KASUGA."

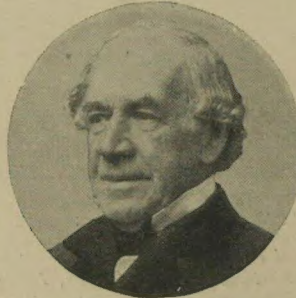
provided at the cost of the ratepayers. This is declared by Dr. Macnamara to be no compromise at all. The National Education Union, at the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, adopted a resolution in favour of an amicable settlement. Extreme Non-conformists are protesting against any compromise,



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE
BYRNES,
JUDGE OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION OF
THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.



Photo, Russell.
HER HIGHNESS PRINCESS
EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.
DIED APRIL 3, 1904.



Photo, Beresford.
THE LATE MR. J. STAATS
FORBES,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CHATHAM AND
DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

and warning Dr. Macnamara that they are carefully "watching" him.

OUR PORTRAITS.

Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who died on April 3, in her seventy-eighth year, was the daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond, and married Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in 1851. After her marriage, which was, of course,morganatic, she received the title of Countess of Dornberg, and in 1866 was granted that of Princess of Great Britain. Her Highness was greatly interested in military charities, notably those at Portsmouth and in Ireland.

Mr. James Staats Forbes, who died on April 5, had been connected with the London, Chatham,

it for some years. He was then appointed to the managership of the Dutch-Rhenish line, which he raised from a struggling to a successful enterprise. Then, in 1861, he accepted the management of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, a position which led after some ten years to his election as chairman of the company.

Sir Edmund Widdrington Byrne, the Hon. Mr. Justice Byrne, who died on April 4, was elevated to the Bench in 1897, when he succeeded Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division. Sir Edmund, who was born at Islington in 1844, was the son of a solicitor of Westminster, was educated at King's College, London, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, where he took stuff in 1867 and silk in 1888. His subsequent career proved him to be a sound lawyer and a good Judge. He was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative representative of the Walthamstow Division of Essex in 1892 and 1895.

THE FIGHTING IN
NIGERIA.

The occasional messages reporting fighting in the Bassa province of Northern Nigeria, have been followed by a telegraphic dispatch, not yet confirmed by the Colonial Office. In this it is stated that the hostilities are the outcome of the punitive expedition sent against the Okpotos, who cut up the party led by Captain O'Riordan and Mr. C. Amyatt-Burney last year. The enemy seem to have shown a fanatical bravery, and, breaking the British square, killed and wounded many of the native soldiery. No casualties to Europeans are announced, a fact more easily understood when it is remembered that the only British with the local forces are the officers and non-commissioned officers.

THE BALKANS.

Although it is improbable that any serious benefit will result from the so-called reforms in Macedonia, the work of organising the gendarmerie under the commanders appointed by the Powers is being proceeded with. The Russian officers will be stationed at Salonika, the Austro-Hungarians at Uskub, the Italians at Monastir, the British at Drama, and the French at Serres. General di Giorgis, the Italian commandant, is to have his headquarters in Salonika. The Sultan has refused to recognise the last Note of the Powers demanding the engagement of sixty officers and sixty non-commissioned officers for the gendarmerie. Twenty-five foreign officers was the limit prescribed by the Porte. The Powers have replied to this refusal by a firm repetition of their original demand.

CAPE POLITICS.

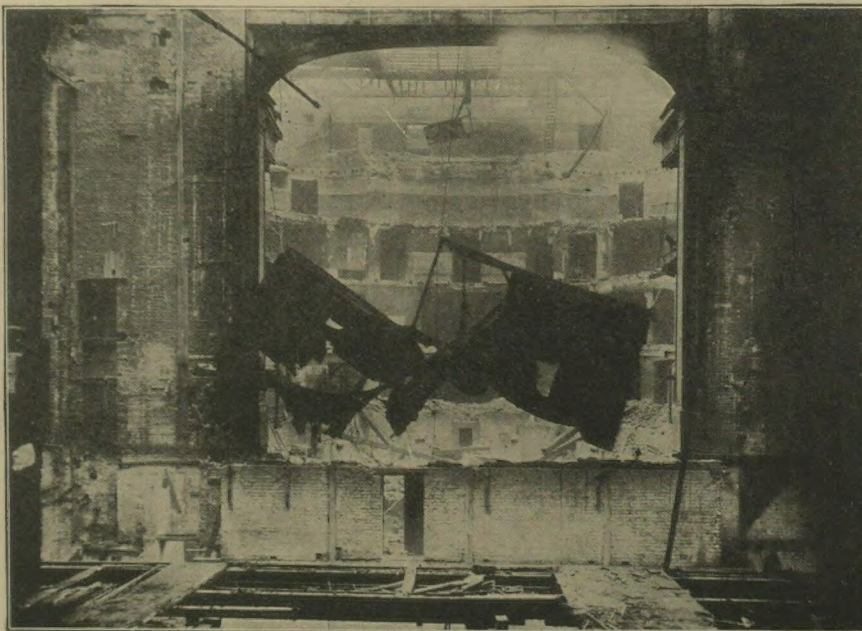
The Cape Ministry seems to be in a fair way to carry the Additional Representation Bill. On the second reading the Bond members pushed obstruction to such an extreme that the Speaker of the House of Assembly, acting on the precedent set by Speaker Brand in the House of Commons, applied the closure, and the second reading was carried by a majority of eight. Mr. Merriman, at present without a seat, denounces the Bill as an outrage, because it gives additional members to large constituencies, while many Dutch rebels in the country districts are still disfranchised. This very mild penalty for treason is a scandal to Mr. Merriman; but he repudiates the suggestion of Mr. Stead that the Dutch should keep alive memories of the war by erecting a monument to their kinsmen who fell fighting against the British. Mr. Stead's conduct at Cape Town caused Lord Milner to deny himself the pleasure of Mr. Stead's society at Pretoria.

THE GERMAN
EMPEROR.

Continuing his Mediterranean cruise, the German Emperor on April 2 visited Giardini and Taormina, where his Imperial Majesty photographed the remains of the Greek theatre. The Emperor had a very hearty reception from the populace, and the streets were decorated with Italian and German flags. On April 4 the Kaiser received a deputation of the ladies of Messina, and the same day he entertained the municipal officials at luncheon on board the *Hohenzollern*. In the afternoon he drove through the neighbourhood, receiving many bouquets as he went. On April 5 the *Hohenzollern*, with the Emperor on board, left Messina for Palermo.

THE FIRE AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

The family of Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, had a very narrow escape from fire on the morning of April 3. The outbreak occurred in a new wing of Government House, and is believed to have been due to a defective electric wire. The household was fortunately aroused before the fire had made any considerable headway, but the danger was accentuated by the fact that the Countess of Minto is at present suffering from an accident which renders her helpless. She was carried to a place of safety by her husband and his aides-de-camp.



A LAST GLIMPSE OF THE LYCEUM: THE DISMANTLED AUDITORIUM
AND RUINS OF THE STAGE.

The house that saw so many of Sir Henry Irving's triumphs is gradually subsiding into dust under the pickaxe of the house-breaker, and in a few days more it will have vanished for ever.

and Dover Railway for nearly half a century. Trained as a draughtsman in Brunel's office, he joined the staff of the Great Western when that line was founded by the famous engineer, and remained upon

"SUNDAY," AT THE COMEDY THEATRE: A DRAMA OF THE FAR WEST.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



SCENES AND CHARACTERS FROM "SUNDAY," PRODUCED BY MISS JULIA NEILSON AND MR. FRED TERRY ON APRIL 2.

“HOBSON JOBSON”: A CURIOUS HINDOO CELEBRATION AT EASTER IN THE EAST END.

DRAWN BY CHARLES SHERIE.



THE “HOBSON JOBSON” PROCESSION AT THE ALBERT DOCKS.

For this curious annual ceremonial, the Peninsular and Oriental Company gave the Lascars and other Oriental seamen a day's holiday. The men are grotesquely dressed, and carry a flimsy temple made of cardboard and paper. In front of the temple three tapers are borne, and when these have burnt out, the temple, which is believed to contain the devil, is conveyed on a tug to midstream, and is there solemnly sunk. This act is held to be expiatory of sin.



The Last Hope.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

Illustrated by A. FORESTIER.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

"Ask anybody," he went on dreamily after a pause, "if that is not the bare truth. Ask Colville, ask Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence, ask Miriam Liston, sitting here beside us, if I exaggerate the importance of—of myself."

"Everyone," admitted Barebone cheerfully, "knows that you occupy a great position in Paris."

Turner glanced at him and gave a thick chuckle in his throat.

"Thank you," he said. "Very decent of you. And that point being established, I will explain further that I am not here of my own free will. I am only an agent. No man in his senses would come to Farlingford in mid-winter unless"—he broke off with a sharp sigh, and glanced down at Miriam's slipper resting on the fender—"unless he was much younger than I am. I came because I was paid to do it—came to make you a proposition."

"To make me a proposition?" inquired Loo, as the identity of Turner's hearers had become involved.

"Yes. And I should recommend you to give it your gravest consideration. It is one of the most foolish propositions, from the proposers' point of view, that I have ever had to make. I should blush to make it if it were any use blushing, but no one sees them on my cheeks now. Do not decide in a hurry—sleep on it. I always sleep on a question."

He closed his eyes, and seemed about to compose himself to slumber then and there.

"I am no longer young," he admitted after a pause, "and therefore propose to take one of the few alleviations allowed to advancing years and an increasing avoirdupois. I am going to give you some advice. There is only one thing worth having in this life, and that is happiness. Even the possibility of it is worth all other possibilities put together. If a man have a chance of grasping happiness—I mean a home and the wife he wants, and all that—he is wise to throw all other chances to the wind; such, for instance, as the chance of greatness, of fame or wealth, of gratified vanity or satisfied ambition."

He had spoken slowly, and at last he ceased speaking, as if overcome by a growing drowsiness. A queer silence followed this singular man's words. Barebone had not resumed his seat. He was standing by the mantelpiece, as he often did, being quick and eager when interested, and not content to sit still and express himself calmly in words, but must needs emphasise his meaning by gestures and a hundred quick movements of the head.

"Go on," he said; "let us have the proposition."

"And no more advice?"

Loo glanced at Miriam. He could see all three faces where he stood, but only by the light of the fire.

Miriam was nearest to the hearth. He could see that her eyes were aglow—possibly with anger.

Barebone shrugged his shoulders.

"You are not an agent—you are an advocate," he said.

Turner raised his eyes with the patience of a slumbering animal that has been prodded.

"Yes," he said. "Your advocate. There is one more chance I should advise any man to shun—to cast to the four winds and hold on only to that tangible possibility of happiness in the present—it is the chance of enjoying in some dim and distant future the satisfaction of having, in a half-forgotten past, done one's duty. One's first duty is to secure by all legitimate means one's own happiness."

"What is the proposition?" interrupted Barebone quickly; and Turner, beneath his heavy lids, had caught in the passing the glance from Miriam's eyes for which possibly both he and Loo Barebone had been waiting.

"One hundred thousand pounds," replied the banker bluntly, "in first-class English securities in return for a written undertaking on your part to relinquish all claim to any heritage you may think yourself entitled to in France. You will need to give your word of honour never to set foot on French soil—and that is all."

"I never until this moment," replied Barebone, "knew the value of my own pretensions."

"Yes," said Turner quietly. "That is the obvious retort. And having made it you can now give a few minutes' calm reflection to my proposition—say, five minutes, until that clock strikes half-past nine—and then I am ready to answer any questions you may wish to ask."

Barebone laughed good-humouredly, and so far fell in with the suggestion that he leant his elbow on the corner of the mantelpiece and looked at the clock.

CHAPTER XXIX.

IN THE DARK.

Had John Turner been able to see round the curve of his own vast cheeks he might have perceived the answer to his proposition lurking in a little contemptuous smile at the corner of Miriam's closed lips. Loo saw it there, and turned again to the contemplation of the clock on the mantelpiece, which had already given a preliminary click.

Thus they waited until the minutes should elapse, and John Turner, with a smile of simple pleasure at their ready acquiescence in his suggestion, probably reflected behind his vacuous face that silence rarely implies indecision.

When at last the clock struck, Loo turned to him with a laugh and a shake of the head, as if the

refusal were so self-evident that to put it into words were a work of supererogation.

"Who makes the offer?" he asked.

Turner smiled on him with visible approbation, as upon a quick and worthy foe who fought a capable fight with weapons above the board.

"No matter—since you are disposed to refuse. The money is in my hands, as is the offer. Both are good. Both will hold good till to-morrow morning."

Septimus Marvin gave an exclamation of approval. He had been sitting by the table looking from one to the other over his spectacles with the eager smile of the listener who understands very little, and, while wishing that he understood more, is eager to put in a word of approval or disapprobation on safe and general lines. It was quite obvious to Turner, who had entered the room in ignorance on this point, that Septimus Marvin knew nothing of Loo Barebone's heritage in France, while Miriam knew all.

"There is one point," he said, "which is perhaps scarcely worth mentioning. The man who makes the offer is not only the most unscrupulous, but is likely to become one of the most powerful men in Europe—I mean I know. There is a reverse side to the medal; there always is a reverse side to the good things of this world. Should

you refuse his ridiculously generous offer, you will make an enemy for life—one who is nearing that point where men stop at nothing."

Turner glanced at Miriam again. Her clean-cut features had a stony stillness, and her eyes looked obstinately at the clock. The banker moved in his chair as if suddenly conscious that it was time to go.

"Do not," he said to Barebone, "be misled or mislead yourself into a false estimate of the strength of your own case. The offer I make you does not in any way indicate that you are in a strong position. It merely shows the indolence of a man naturally open-handed, who would always rather pay than fight."

"Especially if the money is not his own."

"Yes," admitted Turner stolidly, "that is so. Especially if the money is not his own. I daresay you know the weakness of your own case; others know it too. A portrait is not much to go on. Portraits are so easily copied; so easily changed."

He rose as he spoke and shook hands with Marvin. Then he turned to Miriam; but he did not meet her glance. Last of all, he shook hands with Barebone.

"Sleep on it," he said. "Nothing like sleeping on a question. I am staying at the Black Sailor. See you to-morrow."

Turner had dragged on his thick overcoat, not without Loo's assistance, and, with the collar turned up about his ears, he went out into the night, leaving the three persons whom he had found in the drawing-room standing in the hall looking at the door which he closed decisively behind him. "Seize your happiness while you can," he had urged. "If not—" And the decisive closing of a door on his departing heel said the rest.

He had come, had transacted his business, and gone, all in less than an hour, with an extraordinary leisureliness almost amounting to indolence. He had lounged into the house and now he departed without haste or explanation. Never hurry, never explain—was the text upon which John Turner seemed to base the sleepy discourse of his life. For each of us is a living sermon to his fellows, and it is to be feared the majority are warnings.

The clocks struck ten. It was not worth while going back to the drawing-room. All Farlingford was abed in those days by nine o'clock. Barebone took his coat and prepared to follow Turner. Miriam was already lighting her bed-room candle. She bade the two men good-night and went slowly upstairs. As she reached her own room, she heard the front door closed behind Loo and the rattle of the chain under the uncertain fingers of Septimus Marvin. The sound of it was like the clink of that other chain by which Barebone had made fast his boat to the tottering post on the river-wall.

Miriam's room was at the front of the house, and its square Georgian windows faced eastwards across the river to the narrow spit of marshland and the open sea beyond it. A crescent of moon, far gone on the wane, yellow and forlorn, was rising from the sea. An uncertain path of light lay across the face of the far-off tideway, broken by a narrow strip of darkness, and renewed again close at hand across the wide river almost to the sea-wall beneath the window. From this window no house could be seen by day; nothing but a vast expanse of water, and land hardly less level and unbroken. No light was visible on sea or land now; nothing but the waning moon in a cold clear sky.

Miriam threw herself, all dressed, on her bed with the abandonment of one who is worn out by some great effort, and buried her face in the pillow.

Barebone's way lay to the left along the river-wall by the side of the creek. Turner had gone to the right, taking the path that led down the river to the old quay and the village; whereas Barebone must turn his back on Farlingford to reach the farm which still crouches behind a shelter of twisted oaks and still bears the name of Maiden's Grave, though the name is now nothing but a word. For no one knows who the maiden was, or where her grave or what brought her to it.

The crescent moon gave little light, but Loo knew his way beneath the stunted cedars and through the barricade of ilex drawn round the Rectory on the northern side. His eyes, trained to darkness, saw the shadowy form of a man awaiting him beneath the cedars almost as soon as the door was closed.

He went towards him, perceiving with a sudden misgiving that it was not John Turner. A momentary silhouette against the northern sky showed that it was Colville, come at last.

"Quick—this way!" he whispered, and taking Barebone's arm, he led him through the bushes. He halted in a little open space between the ilex and the river-wall, which is fifteen feet high at the meeting of the creek and the larger stream. "There are three men who are not Farlingford men on the outer side of the sea-wall below the Rectory landing. Turner must have placed them there. I'll be even with him yet! There is a large fishing-smack lying at anchor inside the Ness—just across the Marsh. It is the *Petite Jeanne*. I found this out while you were in there. I could hear your voices."

"Could you hear what we said?"

"No," answered Colville, with a sudden return to his old manner, easy and sympathetic. "No—this is no time for joking, I can tell you that. You have had a narrow escape, I assure you, Barebone. That man, the captain of the *Petite Jeanne*, is well known. There are plenty of people in France who want to get quietly rid of some family encumbrance; a man in the way, you understand—a son too many, a husband too much, a stepson who will inherit: the world is full of superfluities. Well, the captain of the *Petite Jeanne* will take them a voyage for their health to the Iceland fisheries. They are so far and so remote—the Iceland fisheries. The climate is bad and accidents happen. And if the *Petite Jeanne* returns short-handed, as she often does, the other boats do the same. It is only a question of a few entries in the Custom House books at Fécamp. Do you see?"

"Yes," admitted Barebone thoughtfully. "I see."

"I suppose it suggested itself to you when you were on board, and that is why you took the first chance of escape?"

"Well, hardly; but I escaped, so it does not matter."

"No," acquiesced Colville. "It doesn't matter. But how are we to get out of this? They are waiting for us under the sea-wall. Is there a way across the marsh?"

"Yes, I know a way. But where do you want to go to-night?"

"Out of this," whispered Colville eagerly. "Out of Farlingford and Suffolk before the morning if we can. I tell you there is a French gun-boat at Harwich and another in the North Sea. It may be chance and it may not. But I suspect there is a warrant out against you. And, failing that, there is the *Petite Jeanne* hanging about waiting to kidnap you a second time. And Turner's at the bottom of it, d—him!"

Again Dormer Colville allowed a glimpse to appear of another man quite different from the easy, indolent man of the world, the well-dressed adventurer of a day when adventure was mostly sought in drawing-rooms, when scented and curled dandies were made or marred by women. For a moment Colville was roused to anger, and seemed capable of manly action. But in an instant the humour passed, and he shrugged his shoulders and gave a short, indifferent laugh beneath his breath.

"Come," he said, "lead the way and I will follow. I have been out here since eight o'clock, and it is deucedly cold. I followed Turner from Paris, for I

knew he was on your scent. Once across the marsh we can talk without fear as we go along."

Barebone obeyed mechanically, leading the way through the bushes to the kitchen-garden and over an iron fencing on to the open marsh. This stretched inland for two miles without a hedge or other fence but the sunk dykes which intersected it across and across. Anyone knowing his way could save two miles on the longer way by the only road connecting Farlingford with the mainland and tapping the great road that runs north and south a few miles inland.

There was no path, for few ever passed this way. By day a solitary shepherd watched his flocks here; by night the marsh was deserted. Across some of the dykes a plank is thrown, the whereabouts of which is indicated by a post, waist high, driven into the ground, easily enough seen by day, but hard to find after dark. Not all the dykes have a plank, and for the most part the marsh is divided into squares, each only connected at one point with its neighbour.

Barebone knew the way as well as any in Farlingford, and he struck out across the thick grass, which crunched briskly under the foot, for it was coated with

with it as a cat plays with a mouse, knowing all the while that he must refuse in the end. Perhaps Turner had made the offer in Miriam's presence, expecting to find in her a powerful ally. It was only natural for him to think this. Ever since the beginning, men have assigned to women the rôle of the dissuader, the drag, the hinderer. It is always the woman, tradition tells us, who persuades the man to be a coward, to stay at home, to shirk a difficult or a dangerous duty.

As a matter of fact, Turner had made this mistake. He had always wondered why Miriam Liston elected to live at Farlingford, when with her wealth and connections both in England and France she might live a gayer life elsewhere. There must, he reflected, be some reason for it.

When whosoever does anything slightly unconventional, or leaves undone what custom and gossip make almost obligatory, a relation or a mere interfering neighbour is always at hand to wag her head and say there must be some reason for it. Which means, of course, one specific reason. And the worst of it is that she is nearly always right.

John Turner, laboriously putting two small numerals together after his manner, had concluded that Loo Barebone was the reason. Even banking may, it seems, be carried on without the loss of all human weakness, especially if the banker be of middle age, unmarried, and deprived by an unromantic superfluity of adipose tissue of the possibility of living through a romance of his own. Turner had consented to countenance, if not actually to take part in a nefarious scheme to rid France and the present Government of one who might easily bring about its downfall on certain conditions. Knowing quite well that Loo Barebone could take care of himself at sea and was quite capable of effecting an escape if he desired it, he had put no obstacle in the way of the usual voyage to the Iceland fisheries. Since those days many Governments in France have invented many new methods of disposing of a political foe. Dormer Colville was only anticipating events when he took away the character of the captain of the *Petite Jeanne*.

Turner had himself proposed this alternative method of securing Barebone's silence. He had even named the sum. He had seized the excellent opportunity of laying it before Barebone in the quiet intimacy of the Rectory drawing-room with Miriam in the soft lamp-light beside him, with the scent of the violets at her breast mingling with the warm smell of the wood fire.

And Barebone had laughed at the offer.

CHAPTER XXX.

IN THE FURROW AGAIN.

Turner, stumbling along the road to the Black Sailor, probably wondered why he had failed. It is to be presumed that he knew that the ally he had looked to for powerful aid had played him false at the crucial moment. His misfortune is common to all men who presume to take any-

thing for granted from a woman.

Barebone, stumbling along in the dark in another direction, was as angry with Miriam as she, in her turn, was angry with Turner. She was, Barebone reflected, so uncompromising. She saw her course so clearly, so unmistakably—as birds that fly in the night—and from that course nothing, it seemed, would move her. It was a question of temperament, and not of principle. For, even half a century ago, high principles were beginning to go out of fashion in the upper strata of a society which in these days tolerates anything except cheating at games.

Barebone himself was of a different temperament. He liked to blind himself to the inevitable end, to temporise with the truth; whereas Miriam, with a sort of dogged courage essentially English, perceived the hard truth at once, and clung to it though it hurt. And all the while Barebone knew, at the back of his heart, that his life was not his own to shape. At the end, says an Italian motto, stands Destiny. Barebone wanted to make believe; he wanted to pretend that his path lay down a flowery way, knowing all the while that he had a hill to climb, and Destiny stood at the top.

Colville had come at the right time. It is the fate of some men to come at the right moment; just as it is the



"Quick—this way!"
he whispered, and
taking Barebone's arm, he
led him through the bushes.

rime, and the icy wind blew in from the sea a freezing mist. Once or twice Barebone, having made a beeline across from dyke to dyke, failed to strike the exact spot where the low post indicated a plank, and had to pause and stoop down so as to find its silhouette against the sky. When they reached a plank he tried its strength with one foot and then led the way across it, turning and waiting at the far end for Colville to follow. It was unnecessary to warn him against a slip, for the plank was no more than nine inches wide, and shone white with rime. Each foot must be secure before its fellow was lifted.

Colville, always ready to fall in with a companion's humour, ever quick to understand the thoughts of others, respected his silence. Perhaps he was not far from guessing the cause of it.

Loo was surprised to find that Dormer Colville was less antipathetic than he had foreseen. For the last month, night and day, he had dreaded Colville's arrival, and now that he was here he was almost glad to see him; almost glad to quit Farlingford. And his heart was hot with anger against Miriam.

Turner's offer had at all events been worth considering. Had he been alone when it was made he would certainly have considered it; he would have turned it this way and that. He would have liked to play

lot of others never to be there when they are wanted; their place is filled by a bystander, and an opportunity is gone for ever—which is always a serious matter, for God gives only one or two opportunities to each of us.

Colville had come with his ready sympathy, not expressed as the world expresses its sympathy in words, but by a hundred little self-abnegations. He was always ready to act up to the principles of his companion for the moment, or to act up to no principles at all should that companion be deficient. Moreover, he never took it upon himself to judge others, but extended to his neighbour a large tolerance, in return for which he seemed to ask nothing.

"I have a carriage," he said, when on a broader cart-track they could walk side by side, "waiting for me at the roadside inn at the junction of the two roads. The man brought me from Ipswich to the outskirts of Farlingford, and I sent him back to the high-road to wait for me there, to put up and stay all night if necessary."

Barebone was beginning to feel tired. The wind was abominably cold. He heard with satisfaction that Colville had, as usual, foreseen his wishes.

"I dogged Turner all the way from Paris, hardly letting him out of my sight," Colville explained cheerily when they at length reached the road. "It is easy enough to keep in touch with one so remarkably stout; for everyone remembers him. What did he come to Farlingford for?"

"Apparently to try and buy me off."

"For Louis Bonaparte?"

"He did not say so."

"No," said Colville. "He would not say so. But it is pretty generally suspected that he is in that galley and pulls an important oar in it too. What did he offer you?"

"A hundred thousand pounds."

"Whew!" whistled Colville. He stopped short in the middle of the road. "Whew!" he repeated thoughtfully. "A hundred thousand pounds! Gad! They must be afraid of you. They must think that we are in a strong position. And what did you say, Barebone?"

"I refused."

"Why?"

Barebone paused, and after a moment's thought made no answer at all. He could not explain to Dormer Colville his reason for refusing.

"Outright?" inquired Colville, deep in thought.

"Yes."

Colville turned and glanced at him sideways, though it was too dark to see his face.

"I should have thought," he said tentatively after a while, "that it would have been wise to accept. A bird in the hand, you know—a big bird. And then afterwards you could see what turned up."

"You mean I could break my word later on?" inquired Barebone, with that odd down-rightness which at times surprised Colville and made him think of Captain Clubbe.

"Well, you know," he explained with a tolerant laugh, "in politics it often turns out that a man's duty is to break his word—duty towards his party, and his country, and that sort of thing." Which was plausible enough, as many eminent politicians seem to have found in these later times.

"I daresay it may be so," answered Barebone. "But I refused outright, and there is an end to it."

For now that he was brought face to face with the situation, shorn of side issues, and set squarely before him, he envisaged it clearly enough. He did not want a hundred thousand pounds. He had only wanted the money for a moment because the thought leapt into his mind that a hundred thousand pounds meant Miriam. Then he saw that little contemptuous smile tilting the corner of her lips, and he had no use for a million.

If he could not have Miriam, he would be King of France. It is thus that history is made. For those who make it are only men. And Clio, that greatest of the daughters of Zeus, about whose feet cluster all the famous names of the makers of this world's story, has, after all, only had the reversion of the earth's great men. She has taken them after some forgotten woman of their own choosing has had the first refusal.

Thus it came about that the friendship so nearly severed one evening at the Hôtel Gemosac in Paris was renewed after a few months; and Barebone felt assured once more that no one was so well disposed towards him as Dormer Colville.

There was no formal reconciliation, and neither deemed it necessary to refer to the past. Colville, it will be remembered, was an adept at that graceful tactfulness which is somewhat clumsily described by this tolerant generation as going on as if nothing had happened.

By the time that the waning moon was high enough in the eastern sky to shed an appreciable light upon their path, they reached the junction of the two roads, and set off at a brisk pace southward towards Ipswich. So far as the eye could reach the wide heath was deserted, and they talked at their ease.

"There is nothing for it but to wake up my driver and make him take us back to Ipswich to-night. To-morrow morning we can take train to London, and be there almost as soon as John Turner realises that you have given him the slip," said Colville cheerily.

"And then?"

"And then back to France—where the sun shines, my friend, and the spring is already in the air. Think of that! It is so, at least at Gemosac, for I heard from the Marquis before I quitted Paris. Your disappearance has nearly broken a heart or two down there, I can tell you. The old Marquis was in a great state of anxiety. I have never seen him so upset about anything, and Juliette did not seem to be able to offer him any consolation."

"Back to France," echoed Barebone, not without a tone of relief, almost of exultation, in his voice. "Will it be possible to go back there since we have to run away from Farlingford?"

"Safer there than here," replied Colville. "It may sound odd, but it is true. De Gemosac is one of the

made him an easy comrade for travel, even in days when the idea of comfort reconciled with speed had not suggested itself to the mind of man.

Such, indeed, was his foresight that he had brought with him to London, and there left awaiting further need of it, that personal baggage which Loo had perforce left behind him at the Hôtel Gemosac in Paris.

They made but a brief halt in London, where Colville admitted gaily that he had no desire to be seen.

"I might meet my tailor in Piccadilly," he said. "And there are others who may perhaps consider themselves aggrieved."

At Colville's club, where they dined, he met more than one friend.

"Hallo!" said one, who had the ruddy countenance and bluff manners of a retired Major. "Hallo! who'd have expected to see you here? I didn't know—I thought . . . eh! damme?"

And a hundred facetious questions gleamed from the Major's eye.

"All right, my boy," answered Colville cheerfully. "I am off to France to-morrow morning."

The Major shook his head wisely as if in approval of a course of conduct savouring of that prudence which is the better part of valour, glanced at Loo Barebone, and waited in vain for an invitation to take a vacant chair near at hand.

"Still in the South of France, I suppose?"

"Still in the South of France," replied Colville, turning to Barebone in a final way which had the effect of dismissing this inquisitive idler.

While they were at dinner another came. He was a raw-boned Scotchman who spoke in broken English when the waiter was absent and in perfect French when that servitor hovered near.

"I wish I could show my face in Paris," he said frankly; "but I can't. Too much mixed up with Louis Philippe to find favour in the eyes of the Prince President."

"Why?" asked Colville. "What could you gain by showing in Paris a face which I am sure has the stamp of innocence all over it?"

The Scotchman laughed curtly.

"Gain?" he answered. "Gain? I don't say I would, but I think I might be able to turn an honest penny out of the approaching events."

"What events?"

"The Lord alone knows!" replied the Scotchman, who had never set foot in his country, but had acquired elsewhere the prudent habit of never answering a question. "France doesn't, I am sure of that. I am thinking there will be events, though, before long, Colville. Will there not, now?"

Colville looked at him with an open smile.

"You mean," he said slowly, "the Prince President?"

"That is what he calls himself at present. I'm wondering how long. Eh, man! He is just pouring money into the country from here, from America, from Austria, from wherever he can get it."

"Why is he doing that?"

"Eh! you must ask somebody who knows him better than I do. They say you knew him yourself once well enough, eh?"

"He is not a man I have much faith in," said Colville vaguely. "And France has no faith in him at all."

"So I'm told. But France—well, does France know what she wants? She mostly wants something without knowing what it is. She is like a woman. It's excitement she wants, perhaps; and she will buy it at any cost, and then find afterwards she has paid too dear for it. That is like a woman too; but it isn't another Bonaparte she wants; I am sure of that."

"So am I," answered Colville, with a side-glance towards Barebone, a mere flicker of the eyelids.

"Not unless it is a Napoleon of that ilk."

"And he is not," completed Colville.

"But—" the Scotchman paused; for a waiter came at this moment to tell him that his dinner was ready at a table nearer to the fire. "But," he went on in French, for the waiter lingered—"but he might be able to persuade France that it is himself she wants—might he not, now? With money at the back of it, eh?"

"He might," admitted Colville doubtfully.

The Scotchman moved away, but came back again.

"I am thinking," he said, with a grim smile, "that, like all intelligent people who know France, you are aware that it is a King she wants."

"But not an Orleans King," replied Colville, with his friendly and indifferent laugh.

The Scotchman smiled more grimly still and went away.

He was seated too near for Colville and Loo to talk of him; but Colville took an opportunity to mention his name in an undertone. It was a name known all over Europe then, but forgotten now.

(To be continued.)



*Slumbering in the wide chimney-corner
before a log fire.*

most powerful men in France—not intellectually, perhaps, but by reason of his great name—and they would not dare to touch a *protégé* or a guest of his. If you go back there now you must stay at Gemosac; they have put the château into a more habitable condition, and are ready to receive you."

He turned and glanced at Loo's face in the moonlight.

"There will be a difference, you understand. You will be a different person to what you were when last there," he went on in a muffled voice.

"Yes, I understand," replied Barebone gravely. Already the dream was taking shape. Colville's persuasive voice had awakened him to find that it was no dream, but a reality; and Farlingford was itself fading back into the land of shadows. It was only France, after all, that was real.

"That journey of ours," explained Colville vaguely, "has made an extraordinary difference. The whole party is aroused and in deadly earnest now."

Barebone made no answer, and they walked on in meditative silence towards the roadside inn which stood up against the southern sky a few hundred yards ahead.

"In fact," Colville added after a silence, "the ball is at your feet, Barebone. There can be no looking back now."

And again Barebone made no answer. It was a tacit understanding then.

For greater secrecy, Barebone walked on towards Ipswich alone, while Colville went into the inn to arouse his driver, whom he found slumbering in the wide chimney-corner before a log fire. From Ipswich to London, and thus on to Newhaven, they journeyed pleasantly enough in company; for they were old companions of the road, and Colville's unruffled good-humour

EASTER CUSTOMS ON THE CONTINENT: A CURIOUS FRENCH PAGEANT

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 9, 1904.—528

THE PENITENTS' PROCESSION ON GOOD FRIDAY AT MENDE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LOZERE

This curious procession keeps alive a Holy Week tradition which is more common in Spain. In the town is a brotherhood of white penitents, a semi-religious order which dates from the Middle Ages. The members are chiefly artisans and small tradespeople associated for charitable purposes and organised also as a mutual benefit society. This brotherhood, dressed in white cassocks and hoods, marches through the town, halting at every church and chapel. The processionists bear emblems of the Passion, such as a white shroud spread on a wooden framework, the censor of St. Magdalene, the purse of Judas, the sponge, the spear, and other symbols.

EASTER CUSTOMS ON THE CONTINENT: A WEIRD MEDIÆVAL SURVIVAL IN SPAIN.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY INOCENCIO DE SORALUCE.



GOOD FRIDAY DAWN IN THE OLD SPANISH TOWN OF ORDUNA: CALLING THE PEOPLE TO AN EARLY MORNING PROCESSION

At Orduna, a little mountain town near Bilbao, linger some ancient Eastertide customs which differ widely from the more brilliant celebrations at Seville and elsewhere. Very early in the morning, the "Procession of Silence" passes through the streets. It is headed by a group of four, not here shown, dressed in black velvet and white ruffs, bearing green lanterns. They are succeeded by strangely hooded figures, who call the people with huge speaking-trumpets. After them comes a group of cross-bearers, and about an hour later appears a great company of men, women, and children marching barefooted and in silence. This procession is followed later by another of a brotherhood of penitents resembling that figured on the opposite page.

THE BEST-ORGANISED MILITARY LANDING ON RECORD: THE OUTSET OF THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOENKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. L. DUNN, CHEMULPO.



MILITARY DETACHMENTS AND PONIES GOING ASHORE IN BARGES AT CHEMULPO.

The landing of the Japanese troops at Chemulpo has been declared by military experts to be a triumph of organisation. Every detachment knew its duties, and the location for each was indicated on shore. In an incredibly short space of time, without the least sign of hurry or bustle, the whole force had landed and bivouacked.

THE BEST-ORGANISED MILITARY LANDING ON RECORD: THE FIRST DISEMBARKATION OF JAPANESE IN KOREA.

DRAWN BY S. BIGG FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. L. DUNN CHEMULPO



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 9, 1904. — 531

JAPANESE TROOPERS GUARDING THEIR SUPPLIES ON THE BEACH AT CHEMULPO

For their landing, the Japanese had everything ready to their hand, and were dependent for nothing upon the port itself. They had brought with them launches, lighters, pontoons, derricks, hoists, horses, and hundreds of specially trained coolies, who handled the packages with the utmost precision. So well did the coolies know what to do that the officers had not to give their orders in loud tones. A few quiet directions were all that was necessary, and the work went on with the most beautiful smoothness.

THE JAPANESE MEDICAL STAFF CORPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN KOREA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. L. DUNN, CHEMULPO.



HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT: COOLIES BRINGING ASHORE MEDICAL STORES UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.



The Evolution of an Ironclad.

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE EFFECT OF SEA-FIGHTS ON NAVAL CONSTRUCTION, BY CAPTAIN HUBERT GARBETT, R.N.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

ENORMOUS strides in every branch of science have been made during the fifty years which have elapsed since war was declared between this country and Russia on March 28, 1854, but probably in no branch has this advance been more marked than in that of naval architecture.

The process of evolution which has produced that marvellous piece of mechanism, the battle-ship of to-day, dates from the war with Russia, and was one of its results. The line-of-battle ships which took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol on Oct. 17, 1854, were practically the ships

of the previous two centuries, improved and developed largely, it is true, by the introduction of steam, of increased tonnage and of better lines, but still the same ships; and, in the matter of the guns they carried, with but little improvement to record over those in use in the beginning of the century. Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar, the *Victory*, was launched in 1786; she was at that time the largest three-decker in the Navy, and was a vessel of 2100 tons, carrying 100 guns. During the latter part of the war with Russia, Sir Edmund Lyons' flag-ship was the *Royal Albert*, a steam three-decker of 3100 tons, carrying 121 guns; and, although she carried 56 cwt.



THE PROOF OF THE NECESSITY FOR IRONCLADS: THE HELPLESSNESS OF THE WOODEN SHIPS "AGAMEMNON" AND "SANSPAREIL" UNDER THE SHELL-FIRE OF THE SEBASTOPOL FORTS, 1854.

8-in. shell-guns on her lower deck, her remaining guns were the long 32-pounders with which the *Victory* had been armed seventy years earlier.

On Nov. 30, 1853, a small squadron of Turkish frigates lying at anchor off Sinope, on the north coast of Asia Minor, was attacked and destroyed by a superior Russian force, whose guns, moreover, were provided with shell, then used for the first time by ships against ships. The Turks were unprovided with shell, and the result of the Russian fire was

disastrous to their squadron, as every one of the ships except a small steamer, which escaped, was in flames in a few minutes and burnt. Some of our vessels suffered severely from shell-fire at the bombardment of Sebastopol on Oct. 17 the following year, and it became evident that unless some means of protection could be devised, ships could no longer hope to attack shore batteries provided with shell-guns with any



THE FIRST USE OF IRONCLADS: THE FRENCH FLOATING BATTERIES BOMBARDING KINBURN WITH IMPUNITY, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

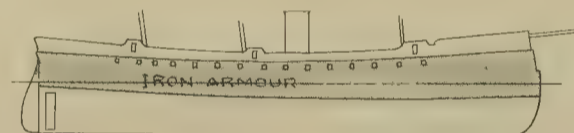
steam about 13½ knots. She was subjected to a series of trials in company with the *Algeiras*, one of the fastest French line-of-battle ships, and proved herself a good sea-boat, and under all conditions steamed better than the wooden ship.

The *Gloire* was followed by the launch in January 1861 of the armour-clad frigate *Warrior* for our own Navy, from the works of the Thames Ship-building Company. Designed by Mr. Scott Russell, she was built entirely of iron, but was only armoured

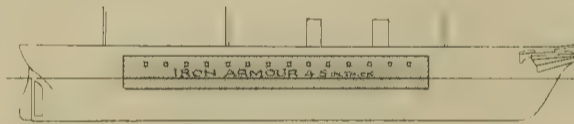
for two-thirds of her length, her bow and stern being unprotected. She was larger than the *Gloire*, being 420 feet long over all, with a beam of 59 feet and a displacement of 9210 tons; her armour was 4½ inches thick, and she had a speed of nearly 15 knots. With her sister-ship, the *Black Prince*, she was one of the handsomest craft ever built for the Navy, and except that both vessels were painted entirely black, there was nothing in appearance to distinguish them from ordinary frigates. They were much more heavily armed, however, as they carried a battery, when first commissioned, of thirty-two 68-pounders.

During the next five years a number of armoured ships were completed, some of which were built of iron, following more or less on the lines of the *Warrior*, but with ram bows, which began now to be generally adopted for all ironclads; while some half-a-dozen were wooden ships which had been commenced as line-of-battle ships, but were now cut down and converted into armoured frigates. The armour

in all these vessels was, however, much the same—namely, a 6-in. belt at the waterline, tapering to 4 inches on other parts of the hull, but otherwise the ships presented no special features, the principal armament still being carried on the main deck, as in the old wooden frigates. One important change, however, has to be noted—the old smooth-bore gun had given way to the rifled, and the weight and size of the new guns had already sensibly increased. Instead of the 68-pounder, the ships mentioned above were armed with a 7-in. 6½-ton gun, which threw a



SECTION OF "GLOIRE," SHOWING ARMOUR.



SECTION OF H.M.S. "WARRIOR," SHOWING ARMOUR.



THE FIRST SEA-GOING IRONCLAD: THE FRENCH VESSEL "GLOIRE," LAUNCHED 1860.

chance of success. Hence the ironclad; and to the late Napoleon III., then Emperor of the French, belongs the credit of being the first to carry out the idea of plating ships with iron.

During 1855 a certain number of what were called floating batteries were built in both England and France. These vessels were some 170 ft. long, 43 ft. beam, with a displacement of some 2500 tons, and drew about 8 ft. of water, they had engines of 200-horse power, and could steam about five knots, but as they were flat-bottomed with no keels, they proved unmanageable. They carried, however, a very heavy armament—namely, sixteen 68-pounders—and they were protected by four inches of iron on twenty inches of wood, with a bullet-proof iron shelter for the helmsman, from which has sprung the modern conning-tower. Three of the French batteries arrived in the Black Sea in time to take part in the attack on Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855, in which they played a decisive part. Anchored some 800 yards from the main fort, their heavy guns poured a crushing fire upon the Russian works, while the shot and shell from the Russians produced absolutely no effect upon them. Although each of the three vessels was struck some sixty or seventy times, in no case was there more than a dent from 1 in. to 1½ in. deep, the only casualties occurring through shot and splinters entering the ports. "Everything may be expected from these formidable engines of war," wrote Vice-Admiral Bruat, the French Commander-in-Chief, in his report to the Emperor.

The value of armour having thus been proved, it became evident that a reconstruction of existing fleets was inevitable. France again led the way, and in the spring of 1860 the celebrated *Gloire*, the first sea-going ironclad, was launched at Toulon. She was built of wood and plated entirely with 4½ inches of iron to six feet below the waterline; was 250 feet long, with a beam of 55 feet, had a displacement of 5000 tons, a ram bow, and could

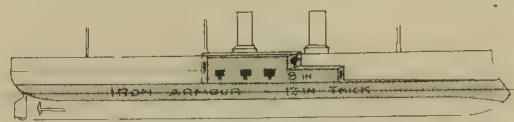


OUR FIRST IRONCLAD: THE FRIGATE "WARRIOR," LAUNCHED 1861.

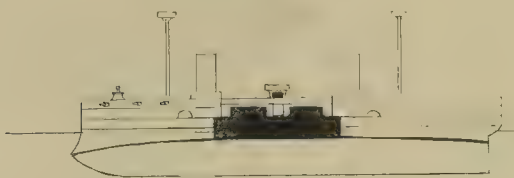


A NOBLE DÉPARTURE IN TURRET-SHIP CONSTRUCTION:
H.M.S. "DEVASTATION," ARMED WITH FOUR 25-TON GUNS, TWO IN EACH TURRET
(LAUNCHED 1872).

meeting the attacks of these formidable little vessels we are indebted for the rapid development of the quick-firing system, which has been one of the marked features in the improvement of ordnance during the last few years.



SECTION OF H.M.S. "ALEXANDRA,"
SHOWING ARMOUR.

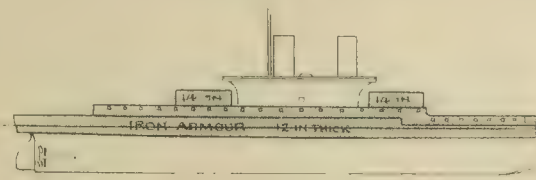


SECTION OF H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE,"
SHOWING 24-IN. ARMOUR.

The barbette has, since the "Admiral" class, been definitely adopted in place of the turret, the difference between the two systems being that where the guns are mounted in turrets, the latter revolve, carrying the guns with them; where the guns are mounted in barbettes, the guns are on turntables which revolve with them inside the barbette, which is itself a fixed heavily armoured redoubt, the guns firing over the top. The great advantage of the barbette system is that the guns are carried much higher out of the water: in the earlier ships, however, the guns were exposed, and so were liable to injury from an enemy's fire; but this defect has been remedied by the guns being protected by heavy steel hoods, which revolve with them.

Owing to their long unarmoured ends and the faulty disposition of their armour, the ships of the "Admiral" class were looked upon with much disfavour by naval officers; but it was not until 1889 that a really satisfactory type of battle-ship was designed. Sir W. White had succeeded

Sir N. Barnaby as Naval Constructor, and with the passing of the Naval Defence Act in 1889, under which ten battle-ships were to be laid down, he got his chance and speedily proved himself to be the greatest naval architect of his time. His first ships were the group of eight battle-ships known as the *Royal Sovereign* class; and these vessels have practically formed the model on which battle-ships in almost every country have since that date been built. These fine craft have a displacement of 14,150 tons, exceeding in weight by 2000 tons any ships which had previously been built in this or any other country. They are 380 ft. long, with a beam of 75 ft., and carry, with the exception of one, the *Hood*, four 67-ton guns in barbettes; the *Hood*, for some reason which has never been explained, being given turrets.



SECTION OF H.M.S. "DEVASTATION,"
SHOWING ARMOUR.

All the ships have high freeboards, thus resembling much more in outward appearance the old broadside than the original barbette pattern of the "Admiral" class. The disposition of the armour in all is the same, and has practically been followed in all the battle-ships since built. Protection is afforded by an 18-in. water-line belt running for two-thirds the whole length of the ship, terminated at each end by 16-in. armour transverse bulkheads. At each end of this are the armoured citadels for the barbettes, protected



THE LAST BROADSIDE BATTLE-SHIP IN THE BRITISH NAVY:
H.M.S. "ALEXANDRA," LAUNCHED 1875.



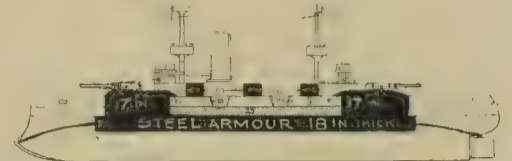
THE FIRST "CITADEL" SHIP, AND THE LAST TO CARRY MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLED GUNS AND IRON ARMOUR: H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE,"
AT THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.



THE MODEL OF THE MOST MODERN TYPE OF BATTLE-SHIP: H.M.S. "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."

while all have four submerged tubes for discharging the Whitehead torpedo.

The latest group of ships which are at present under construction are known as the *King Edward VII.* class; the displacement has been raised to 16,500 tons, while four 9·2-in. guns have been added to the heavy armament, and are carried singly in small turrets, two on each side of the upper deck. It is reported that a still larger type of ship is to be introduced, with a displacement of 18,000 tons; should this be the case, the additional tonnage will probably be used to mount eight, instead of four 9·2-in.



SECTION OF THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN," SHOWING ARMOUR.

guns, while the armour-protection will be increased so as to cover nearly the whole hull—a return, in fact, as far as armouring goes, to the early armoured frigates which followed the *Warrior*. The great result of Sir W. White's work has been to give us a series of powerful homogeneous squadrons, which homogeneity alone gives us an immense tactical superiority, should we ever have to fight any other navy or coalition of navies.—H. G.



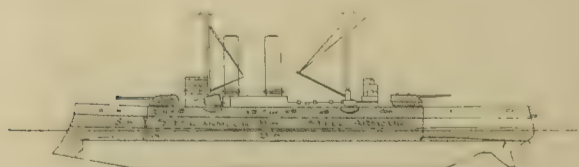
THE FIRST REAL TEST OF MODERN IRONCLADS IN ACTION: THE BATTLE OF THE YALU RIVER, 1894.

by 17-in. compound armour, the barbettes themselves being similarly protected, while armoured ammunition-tubes are carried down from the turntables to the top of the armoured deck. This arrangement precludes the possibility of the bursting of shells under the floors of the barbettes, upon which the revolving gun-platforms are carried. Between the barbettes the side is protected to the height of the main deck by 5-in. steel armour. Further protection is afforded by a 3-in. armoured deck resting on top of the belt.

In 1893 a fresh group of nine ships was laid down, known as the *Majestics*. They are simply improved *Royal Sovereigns*. But a great advance was made in the protection of the ships, a uniform thickness of 9-in. armour of Harvey steel being substituted for the compound armour and thinner belt above in the earlier ships; the whole depth of the armour in these ships, on their sides, being 16 ft.; while a most important modification was made in the armoured deck, which, instead of being flat on the top of the belt, curves downward on

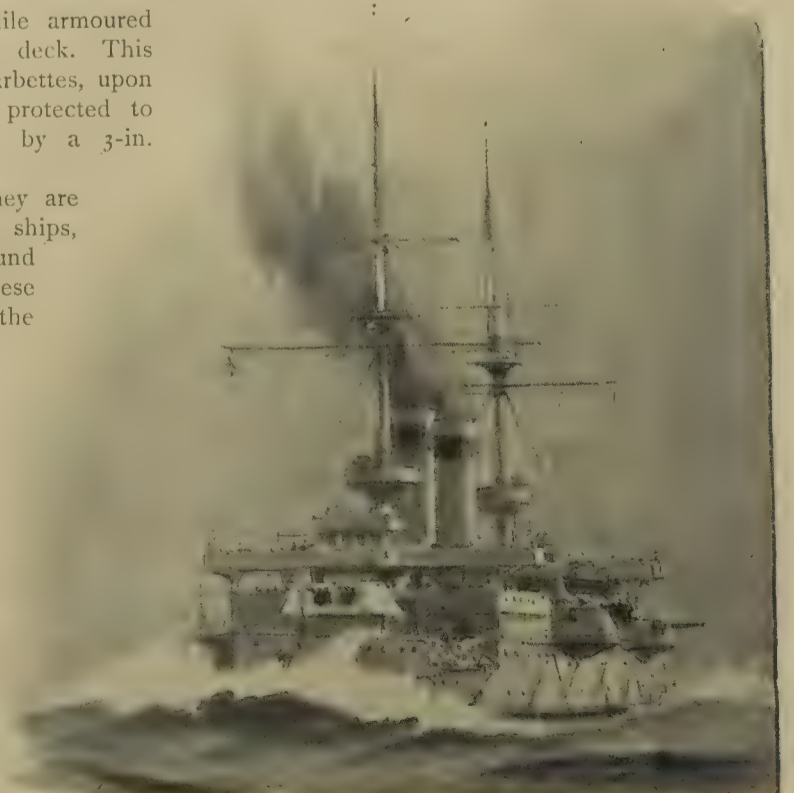
each side to the lower edge of the side-armour; and as it is 4 in. thick, it adds enormously to the defensive resistance of the ship.

All our battle-ships are now built in groups, the *Majestics* being followed by the six vessels of the *Canopus* type, which have a somewhat smaller displacement, so as to enable them to



SECTION OF THE "KING EDWARD VII.," SHOWING ARMOUR.

pass easily through the Suez Canal. The next group consists of the eight *Formidables*, where the displacement has risen again to 15,000 tons; and these have been followed by six *Duncans*, which, with a slightly smaller displacement, have a higher speed—namely, nineteen knots. It should be noted that in all these ships the disposition of the protective belt is practically the same, although improvement in the armour, which is now made of hard Krupp steel, allows of a greater surface of the ship being protected. The armament is also the same—namely, four 12-in. guns, twelve 6-in. quick-firing guns, sixteen 12-pounder quick-firing guns, with some smaller ones,



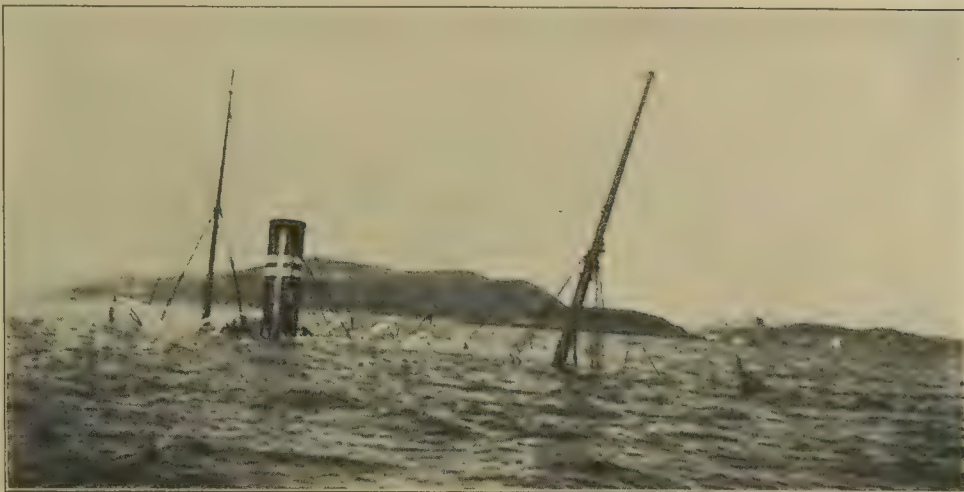
THE LATEST DESIGN OF BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP: THE "KING EDWARD VII."

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR: SCENES AT CHEMULPO AND IN JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. L. DUNN, AND BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.



LAST SIGNS OF THE "KORIETZ": THE FUNNEL OF THE GUN-BOAT SACRIFICED BY THE RUSSIANS AT CHEMULPO.



SUNK TO ESCAPE THE JAPANESE: THE RUSSIAN MAIL-STEAMER "SUNGARI."
[See Note below.]



UNDER THE RED CROSS AT CHEMULPO: THE JAPANESE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, WHERE THE WOUNDED RUSSIANS WERE RECEIVED.



BREAKING-IN CHINESE PACK-PONIES AT AOYAMA BARRACKS.



THE CAVALRY STABLES AT AOYAMA BARRACKS.



INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD READY TO DEPART FROM TOKIO.



DEPARTURE OF INFANTRY OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD FROM TOKIO.

THE "SUNGARI": On the day of the naval engagement at Chemulpo, the "Sungari" was ready to start on her regular trip to Port Arthur. After his defeat, the commander of the "Variag," knowing that the "Sungari" must become the prize of the Japanese, sent a boat's crew to fire and sink her. She burned from six o'clock p.m. on February 9 till the early hours of February 10, throwing a great glare over the harbour and hills of Chemulpo. At three a.m. she sank.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE NATIONAL BRAIN AND ITS DISTURBANCES.

Long ago in this column, when the South African War had proceeded for some time, I alluded to the curious phases on the part of the national mind and character which were evolved by the contest. We had intense periods of depression, caused by the prevalence of disaster, just as we had outbursts of delirious joy and unrestrained license on the part both of classes and masses when news of special victory or relief of besieged towns was announced. The rebound from the depression which had kept the national feelings under grim control was to be expected; and because of the relief, as by the sudden removal of the pressure of a valve, the ebullition of feeling was both intense and hysterical in character.

The mental pulse of any nation is subject to such phases, simply because a people in the abstract fairly represents the individual in the average. Some of us are stoics, no doubt, and can regard the floutings of fate and the favours of fortune with equal mind; but many more of us are neurotic in temperament, in that we exhibit cerebral barometrical variations according to the moods and tenses of the day and the hour.

But a further question awaits the thoughtful mind in respect of the effects of permanent, or at least, of very definite character which may follow upon such mental depression or upon such cerebral storms. Just as a period of trade prosperity means more marriages, so the vital statistics of a people can be shown to be affected in a very material fashion by the ups and downs of national events. Physicians who have to deal with the troubles of the brain have demonstrated very clearly that possibly there is no national movement or occurrence of any importance from a General Election to a pestilence which does not exercise its due effect upon the units involved. Recent investigations of this nature undertaken by Dr. R. S. Stewart, of the Glamorgan County Asylum, are worthy the study of those who desire to dip below the surface of ordinary life by way of noting how its currents are affected by the course of affairs.

The first of these investigations relates to the mental and moral effects of the late war, 1899-1902, on the British nation. Dr. Stewart regards the evidence at hand as showing that the war exercised an immediate, profound, but temporary modification of national character and conduct. The effects were epidemic rather than lasting. The first war period was that of stress and strain when misfortune followed our arms. Then came the second period of four months' duration, when our lost ground was being slowly recovered. The third period was that of "opposition devoid of organisation"—guerrilla warfare, in a word. This third phase endured for two years.

The barometer of the national temperament illustrates concurrently with these three periods certain characteristic features. Dr. Stewart says the first was marked by a dogged spirit of determination that the danger threatening the Empire must be overcome. Self was set aside, and "all were for the State." But the barometer rose rapidly when the tension was lessened. There was intense joy carried beyond the verge of abandonment, and "a lessening disposition to sacrifice the interests of self."

The effects on the national conduct and mental health are instructive enough. It seems that when the dark days of the war were represented at the end of 1899, a lessened criminal tendency was apparent. Serious offences in England fell off by 7.8 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. In December 1899 alone the decrease amounted to 17.8 per cent. Wales showed a decrease of 10.2 per cent. in 1899, whereas in 1900 there was an increase of 6.3 per cent. Curiously enough, Scotland showed an increase for the whole year of 0.1 per cent., while the last quarter of 1899 gave an increase of 5.4; but Dr. Stewart reminds us that even in Scotland there was a distinct reduction in the more serious forms of crime. Ireland gave a decrease in 1899 of 8.4 per cent.; for December alone it amounted to 23.5 per cent. By December 1900 a return to the ordinary conditions was noticeable, and the continued increase of 1901 amounted to 0.3 per cent.

Dissecting his figures, Dr. Stewart shows that in 1899 an elevation of the moral sense of *meum* and *tuum* was observable, indicated by the diminution of offences against property. In England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, impulsive or passion crimes also fell off in 1899, and in this latter year there was a decrease in the number of suicides and in attempts to commit self-destruction. There was evinced an indisposition to matrimony in the "dark days" of the war, and the birth-rate of 1900 for England and Scotland was the lowest ever recorded.

These are a few among the facts on which Dr. Stewart's studies are founded, and which have led him to the conclusion—a thoroughly reasonable one—that the serious phases of war check crime, limit self-indulgence, increase respect for the lives and property of others, and develop, in fact, a practical altruism along with an increase of self-control. But the rebound has also to be considered. There is illustrated a return after the danger is over to a worse state of things than prevailed before. Possibly the prevalent luxury of life, needless expenditure on living all round, and commercial and industrial discontent are representative of the unbending of the bow. The pity of it all is that the effects of national trial are not of more permanent character, although surely its lessons are not lost upon everybody. The moral here is an old one—that trials and afflictions, in national as in individual life, are not always to be regarded as things of evil omen.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

H M PRIDEAUX (Bristol).—Thanks very much both for further diagram and the kind expression of opinion.

P DALY (Brighton).—B to Q 3rd is the reply. There is therefore no cook.

S VENKATARAMAN (Madras).—No, our problems are not invariably subject to the conditions you name. It is not usual to begin the solution with a check or a capture; but the exception may be justified on particular grounds, and we are always ready to find brilliant exceptions.

F E HATSON.—In your suggested defence to White's thirty-first move in the game Marshall v. Schvee, you have omitted to make Black's thirty-third move. If you correct that mistake you will find the answer to Kt to K 6th is 32. R to B 8th, mate. Your diagram clearly shows where you overlooked Black's play.

P RY HALEY.—Much obliged for problem.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3116 and 3117 received from S Venkataraman (Madras); of No. 3120 from Charles Nicholson (Buxton); of No. 3122 from Fire Plug, B Cafferata, F Ede (Canterbury), and Thomas H Knight (Greenwich); of No. 3123 from J M F (Sidcup), Philip Daly (Brighton), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), E J Winter-Wood, and L Desanges (West Drayton); of No. 3124 from A G Bagot (Dublin); of No. 3125 from Doryman and J T Mather (Brixton).

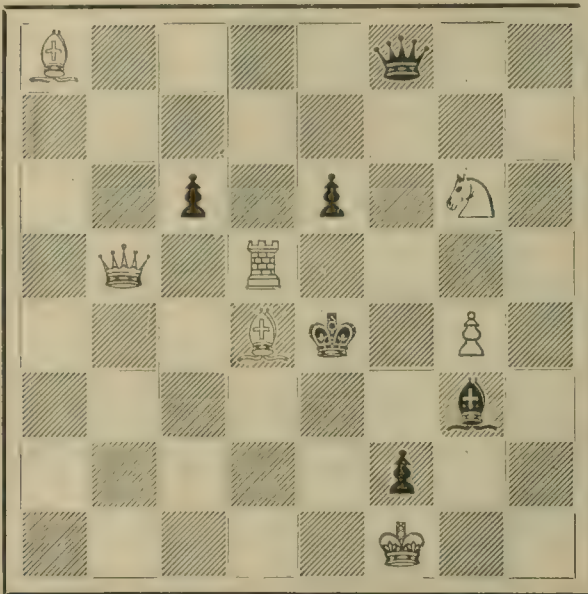
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3126 received from Laura Greaves (Shelton), F J S (Hampstead), Alpha, Charles Burnett, F Stanley (Brighton), Doryman, G C B, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J W (Campsie), G Bakker (Rotterdam), Shadforth, A Belcher (Wycombe), F Henderson (Leeds), Sorrento, R Worters (Canterbury), A H Newth (Hayward's Heath), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Reginald Gordon, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Martin F, L Desanges, A W Andrews (Liverpool), and F R Pickering (Forest Hill).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3125.—BY THE REV. G. DOBBS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Kt sq K to K 6th
2. B to Kt 4th (ch) K takes R
3. B mates.
If Black play 1. K to B 6th, 2. Kt to B 4th; if 1. K to B 8th, 2. R to B sq (ch); 2. K takes Kt or moves; 3. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 3128.—BY F. LIBBY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MONTE CARLO.

Game played in the Tournament between Messrs. MIESSES and SCHEVE.
(Rice Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to Q 2nd	B to B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. Kt to B 4th	R to K 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	24. R to K sq	P to B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	25. Q to B sq	Q to K 3rd
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th
6. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	27. Q to B sq	R to K 3rd
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd		
8. Castles	B takes Kt		
9. R to K sq	Q to K 2nd		
10. P to B 3rd	P to B 6th		
11. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 5th		
12. R takes Kt	B to R 7th (ch)		
13. K takes H	Q takes R		
14. P to K Kt 3rd	Castles		
15. B to Q 3rd	Q takes P (Q 4)		
16. Q to Q 2nd			

Opening up another phase of this highly subsidised opening. Like most of the other variations, it is skating over thin ice for both sides.

17. Q to R 6th R to K sq
18. B takes R R to K 7th (ch)
19. Q to K 3rd P takes B
20. Q takes P B to Q 2nd

It is possible the Pawn might have been saved for a time, but Black wisely prefers to bring his pieces into play as quickly as possible. The Kt at R 3rd presently, however, is put right out of action.

20. Q takes P Kt to R 3rd
21. B to K 3rd R to K sq

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played between Messrs. RAINOLD and ROSEN, in consultation, and Mr. J. MIESSES.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. K R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P takes Kt	Kt to B 5th
3. B to B 4th		22. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to Q 6th
		23. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	P to Kt 5th
4. Q to Kt 4th	B to B 4th	24. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
5. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	25. P to B 3rd	P takes P
6. K to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	26. P takes P	R to B sq (ch)
7. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 4th	27. K to Kt sq	R to B 5th
8. Q to B 3rd		28. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 4th
		29. O R to K sq	P to K 6th
		30. P takes P	K takes P
		31. R to K B 2nd	K to B 4th
		32. R takes R	P takes R
		33. P to K 5th	

The worst of the use made of the Queen in this opening is that it gives Black the option of forcing an exchange of Queens without disadvantage to himself, and naturally the Allies wanted to eliminate one powerful element of the attack.

8. Q takes Q
10. B to K Kt 5th
11. Kt to Q 5th
12. K Kt to Q B 3rd
13. Castles (K R)
14. Kt tak s B
15. B to K 3rd
16. Kt to Q 5th
17. K takes P (ch)
18. Kt takes R

The play at this point is very interesting, and well worthy of study. Black ingeniously tries for a strong centre of Pawns.

We regret that a Black Pawn at Q R 4th, which was not in the author's diagram, appeared by an oversight in Problem No. 3125, and prevents a solution.

THE SPECTRE OF PESTILENCE.

"But Lord! what a sad time it is to see no bats upon the river; and grass grows all up and down White Hall Court, and nobody but poor wretches in the street."

Thus wrote Pepys about 1665, during the second terrible outbreak of plague—"the Great Plague"—by which London was visited. The first great visitation of this country occurred in 1348, and is known in history by the ominous name of the Black Death. It is estimated to have destroyed forty million human beings, and to have reduced the population of our own country by one-half. This reduction of the population, by disturbing social and political relations, was a marked factor in overthrowing the feudal system.

There is no reason to doubt that the Black Death and the Great Plague are the same disease which has been in the last few years insidiously spreading over the face of the world and which has just caused alarm at Johannesburg and Pretoria. The term "pest" or "plague" was, however, in earlier times used to include other epidemic diseases with a high mortality, such as typhus fever. Egypt appears to have been afflicted with genuine plague as far back as two centuries B.C. It was from Egypt in the sixth century that the disease first invaded Europe, and this epidemic, known as the "Plague of Justinian," spread over the whole Roman Empire. After this, till the nineteenth century, in addition to the two great outbreaks to which reference has been made, smaller epidemics were numerous in various parts of Europe. In the eighteenth century a severe visitation occurred in several seaports in the South of France. In the nineteenth century, with the exception of a few Russian towns on the Volga, Western Europe escaped till the year 1899.

The plague appears to have a permanent hold on various localities, among which may be mentioned certain hill States of the North-West District of India, in the provinces of China adjacent to Burma and Tibet, in Siberia, in Uganda, and in the hinterland of German East Africa.

Long before the cause of the disease was discovered it was observed that it spread along trade routes, that climate was not an important factor, but that bad hygienic conditions, such as filth and overcrowding, were associated with severe epidemics.

The disease usually attacks the lymphatic glands, which in the inflamed and swollen condition that results constitute the buboes, from which the disease derives the name of "bubonic plague." It may, however, occur without these buboes, and then assumes the form of an acute pneumonia or a septicæmia. A slight form, *Pestis minor*, is also possible, and during such an attack the patient may be little affected, and may be able to move among his fellows, a source of danger and a focus of infection from which may arise cases of the severest type. It will thus be easily understood that its recognition, especially at the beginning of an outbreak, may be a matter of great difficulty, and was often impossible by the older methods of diagnosis.

In 1894, Kitasato and Yersin, working independently at Hong-Kong, discovered the specific micro-organism which is the cause of the plague. The former was a disciple of Koch; the latter, of Pasteur. The causal organism is a minute bacillus which stains more densely at the ends than in the centre. It grows readily on artificial media. In its growth on solid media, such as gelatine, it resembles several other organisms; but Haffkine showed that when grown on broth containing a little oil or melted butter, its appearance is very characteristic. From the under-surface of the oil-drops, the bacilli grow down in stalactite-like masses.

The relation of such animals as rats to the disease is an important question, and has of recent years been carefully investigated by specialists. The excessive mortality among rats was observed at Canton, where one official alone collected over twenty thousand. In a Sydney outbreak it is almost certain that rats introduced the virus. The first patient affected was a carter whose business took him to certain wharves. Information was requested with regard to sickness or mortality among the rats in that neighbourhood, and it was soon learnt that they were dying in large numbers, and had been so prior to the occurrence of the case. Examination showed that they were infected with plague bacilli.

The destruction of rats on ships coming from infected ports is now engaging the attention of sanitary authorities. From what has been said it will be gathered that the first line of defence against plague invasion must be at our seaport towns. Here every precaution is being taken by the port sanitary authorities in the way of inspection of ships, isolation of suspects, and so on. All suspected cases of plague must now be notified to Medical Officers of Health, and by them to the Local Government Board. The ordinary sanitary measures, such as the inspection of common lodging-houses and the employment of antiseptics, etc., are likely to prove of great value in the detection and prevention of the disease.

The knowledge of the bacteriology of the disease has given two methods of dealing with it during an epidemic. The first is Haffkine's method of preventive inoculation. The bacillus is grown on broth for a month; this is then heated at a temperature sufficient to kill the bacillus. A small quantity of this fluid is injected subcutaneously. The results obtained in a large number of cases in India were favourably reported on by the English Indian Plague Commission. Inoculation affords protection, and when those who have been inoculated are attacked, a large number recover. The second method is Yersin's method of serumtherapy. A horse receives a number of injections of plague bacilli, increasing in strength, and extending over a period of about six months. The blood serum of such a horse is found to have preventive and curative properties when tested in the laboratory. After being thus tested, it is employed on human beings. With it Calmette obtained good results during the Oporto outbreak. The results obtained in India were less favourable, and the treatment must be regarded as still *sub judice*.

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LADIES' PAGES.

Madame Réjane's husband, M. Porel, has failed in his attempt to prevent her appearing in the new play, "La Montansier," the ground for the judgment in her favour being that she had commenced the negotiations and made the contracts while she still enjoyed freedom from her husband to do so, and before it entered his head to exercise his legal conjugal right to forbid his wife from pursuing her profession at her own discretion. This decision obviously does not prevent M. Porel from in future prohibiting one of the greatest living actresses from appearing on the boards at all, if he pleases to forbid it. What an extraordinary law this seems, and how thankful English actresses and all other women workers must be that it never occurred to our countrymen to make such a one! M. Porel has entered an appeal against the decision in his wife's favour even in the present instance. Meantime the play has appeared, and is interesting all Paris anew in the romantic period of the French Revolution.

One result of the production of the play has been an interesting lecture prepared and delivered before a Paris historical society by M. Gerbaux, of the National Archives, on "Les Femmes-soldats" of the Revolution and the First Empire. Few people were before aware how many women are known to have discarded their feminine garb and served in the armies of the Republic and Empire, not as vivandières, but actually as warriors. Several of them, however, were decorated from time to time, and in one way and another, the names of twenty were already known to historians of the period. M. Gerbaux has now added eleven more names to the list, which he has found amongst the documents of the National Convention in the Archives. He cites one Catherine Pochelat, who was promoted to be a sub-lieutenant of artillery for her valour at the battle of Jemappes; the sisters Fernig, who fought in the same battle, and who distinguished themselves by a valiant effort to rally the men of Chancel's brigade who were running away at Neerwinden; two others who volunteered in order to fight side by side with their husbands; and two girls, of only thirteen and seventeen years of age respectively, who fought in the light cavalry of the army of the Republic. There are records of the same kind from time to time in our own army of women serving the country in war, such as Phebe Hessel, whose tomb, with a stone recounting her services, is in the old churchyard at Brighton, and Anne Chamberlayne, who is commemorated in Chelsea Church. But the American Civil War had a far larger number of warrior women: it was even more potent than the French Republican contest in bringing women into the field. A considerable number (comparatively, of course) of combatants buried on the fields of that war were found to be women, and others were discharged from the service when discovered in hospital; while some others came forward after the war was over and claimed pensions, proving satisfactorily their identity with soldiers who had been on the rolls.



A SPRING TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

It seems, therefore, that if women were wanted to go into the field there would be plenty of them found ready to do so. But we must hope that this will never be; it is women's natural mission to prevent war, and, failing in that, to bind up the wounds that it has made. In this duty no woman has ever been more interested than Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty has now commissioned two lady nurses to visit Japan, to offer their special knowledge of army nursing to the assistance of the authorities, and on their side to study the methods of the Japanese nursing organisation in war. The senior of the nurses honoured with this commission is Miss McCaull, who was out in the South African Campaign, and her companion is Miss Elaine St. Aubyn. Before their departure they were received by the Queen, who conversed with them for over an hour on the task that she had committed to their charge.

Now that everything Japanese is of interest, the "Kodak" Company have done wisely to make a special exhibition of pictures taken in Japan by their celebrated photographic cameras, so well known to all amateurs. Many of the photographs of Japan on view at the company's rooms are enlarged to big pictures from small "Kodak" plates, and it is wonderful to see how much detail has been perfectly produced by the compact and light folding cameras that most intelligent travellers are nowadays provided with on their journeys. It is such an addition to the pleasures of travel to be able to "snap-shot" the dozens of novel and interesting sights that pass before the eyes! One feels as they fade from vision that it will not be possible to remember them all without some aid to the mind, and the ready click of the "Kodak" is much the easiest and quickest way of noting every item of interest. The summer is the time to begin photography as a hobby, and many people who step in to see the free exhibition of Japanese pictures at "Kodak's" galleries close to Charing Cross, 40, Strand, will be inspired to take up the fascinating hobby. Several of the pictures are from photographs taken by Mrs. Lazenby Liberty, whose husband has done so much to introduce Japanese works of art to the European collector and for the decoration of English homes. There are "Kodak" cameras to be had of every size and price, and many of them are specially designed to be portable, shutting up like a pair of opera-glasses, so as to be easily taken on travels. Others are of the box form, equally convenient for use in and around the house. The new daylight developing machine is a clever invention, and does away with a part of the trouble of being an amateur photographer.

The most striking feature of the dress exhibition at the Crystal Palace is the beauty of the embroideries shown on some coats worn by men of past centuries. How much more pleasing it must have been to notice the stronger sex in society when they wore lovely clothes! These cloth-of-gold coats, these rich velvets and satins all embroidered with gold and silver and coloured silks, trimmed, moreover, with lace and finished with

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English
Art. . .

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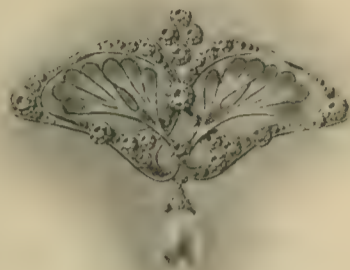
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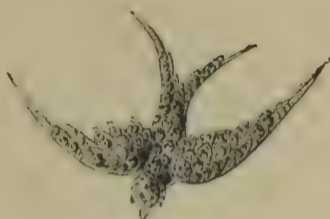
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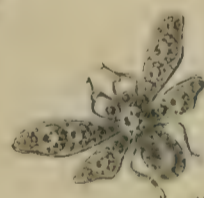
Diamond Brooch.
Price £2 10s.



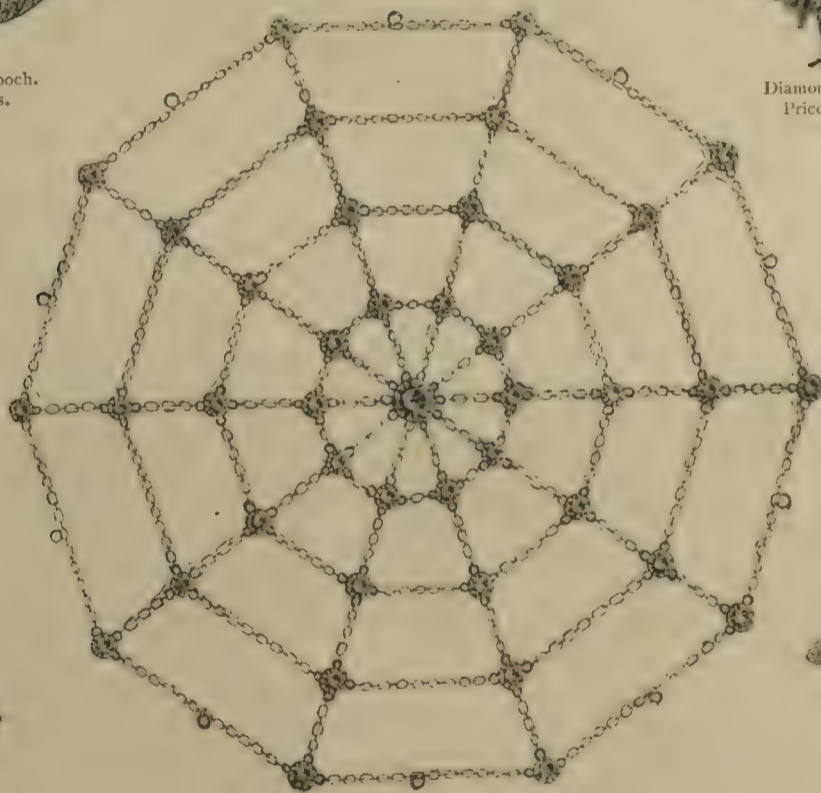
Diamond Brooch.
Price £2 15s.



Diamond and Emerald Brooch.
Price 19s.



Diamond and Emerald Brooch.
Price 12s.



The "Juliet" Hair-Net
(Registered Design).

"The Parisian Diamond Company has introduced the prettiest little gold (or platinum) hair-net, set with diamonds, of the form known as the 'Juliet,' to fit on the crown of the head; and as it is offered at the nominal cost of £3 3s., I prophesy for it a succès fou. I can hardly imagine the woman who would not look triumphantly well with such a form of adornment."—*The Tatler*.

Illustrated Catalogue
Post Free.



Diamond and Emerald Pendant,
with Platinum Chain.
Price £2 12s.



Diamond and Emerald Pendant,
with Platinum Chain.
Price £3 2s.

85, NEW BOND STREET, W.; 143, REGENT STREET, W.; 43, BURLINGTON ARCADE, W.

(OPPOSITE MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S.)

(FACING LIBERTY'S CHESHAM HOUSE.)

(BURLINGTON GARDENS END.)

beautiful buttons, must make the men of to-day quite envious!

Filmy and gracefully airy confections are day by day presenting themselves among the models that are now constantly arriving. Delicate colours are so much used for the dainty gowns that are to meet the sunlight that it seems as if the distinction between those and evening-party frocks were being obliterated. Cut down the neck of this shaded-yellow voile, and drape it suitably with a berthe of old point lace or a trail of roses, and it would suit any evening occasion. On the other hand, fill in that crêpe-de-Chine evening frock to the throat with a guimpe of lace, and all its spangles and embroideries will not make it seem to the taste of the moment any whit too ornate for wear at an afternoon at-home. A fine new model frock designed for afternoon use is a voile shaded from almost white at the waist to leaf-green at the hem: it is embroidered nearly up to the knees, in a design arranged as two wide bands, in shaded silk to match. The corsage is similar, and is filled in to the throat with lace brightened by spangles of silver and green. This other gown is hardly more smart—this superb robe that we see in the adjoining show-room, and that is declared to be ready for Court wear. It is a rich oyster satin trimmed with roses of many shades of pink and leaves in tones of green in chenille; it is sprinkled all over with paillettes of silver, and footed by a flounce of fine lace laid over a deep frill of pink chiffon, edged with a ruche of pink ribbon and a fringe of silver threads. The corsage is almost entirely of lace, but has a row of big pink roses round the décolletage; and a deep shaped waistband, fastened by three diamond buttons on each side of the front, is composed of shot pink and green silk. A train of silver tissue falls from the shoulder. It is one of the lovely garments prepared for the Court that was not held.

The mass of gauings, pleatings, insertions, lace motifs, tuckings, and the rest of the endless detail of decoration is so elaborate and complicated that it is almost impossible to call up the image to the eye by words. Personally I dislike a much-trimmed skirt. The long straight lines of the plain skirts to which for some years we have been wisely faithful are much more artistic than these cut-up and diffused lines and folds. A skirt now is too much like a mosaic pavement. But it is *la mode*; and all is said! For those whose purses are not well filled there is an alleviation of the difficulties of getting skirts so elaborately trimmed,



A LACE ROBE D'INTÉRIEUR.

and dressmaking done stylishly at prices within their means, in the form of the "shaped robes" to be had at all large houses. These are turned out in great quantities in factories, and by the repetition of the same design economy is so served that it is possible to obtain a skirt made, all but the band, and a bodice piece with the trimming ready applied to the material, and only waiting to be fitted, at a very moderate price. The dressmaker, to produce something similar as an individual and separate design for a single customer, would have to charge threefold or fourfold the sum. A firm who make a special feature of these useful "robes" are Messrs. Swan and Edgar, of Piccadilly Circus. They have all sorts of other desirable goods, and they have just issued a new catalogue, entitled "How to Dress with Taste and Economy," in which a number of illustrations are given whereby it would be possible to select a suitable frock even without visiting the shop.

Too much tea is undoubtedly the cause of some people's indigestion, and a change to cocoa would be found beneficial. A good cocoa with an old-established reputation is Van Houten's Cocoa. Of this the *Lancet* reports that it "yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the cocoa-bean; and, of more importance still, these are presented in a condition more easy of assimilation and digestion than in cocoa not so prepared."

The carelessness with which some people treat their teeth is quite inexcusable. In their recklessness they allow one of the most useful and beautiful parts of the human body to decay. One could understand this heedlessness if the cleaning of the teeth were a very troublesome matter. But nothing could be simpler or easier. One has but to accustom oneself to rinsing the mouth with the liquid dentifrice, Odol. The pleasurable feeling of freshness which follows on the use of the Odol mouth-wash in itself more than repays the slight trouble involved. Odol destroys the microscopic creatures whose action in the mouth makes the breath unpleasant and causes injuries to the teeth, but is at the same time itself harmless to all the living tissues. This discovery of a preparation destructive of all that is injurious, but harmless to the cells which it cleanses, is a scientific boon of which it is foolish not to take advantage.

Our Illustrations are of a spring tailor-made gown, trimmed with braid and finished by a silk collar; and a *robe d'intérieur* or tea-gown of white lace with chiffon frills and bands and loops of ribbon for trimming. FILOMENA.

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The Best Extract of the Best Beef.

The reason—it is scientifically made from the prime parts of selected cattle bred on rich farm lands—just the beef you recognize when you find a really first class joint on your own table. No other has that rich beefy flavor which good Cooks want for their

Soups, Sauces and Gravies

Immediately available for an unexpected guest.

This readily prepared recipe is No. 36 from "Delicious Dishes," a book of over one hundred recipes, which we will send free if you write to Dept. P.

MINCED COLLOPS.
One pound rump steak, two ounces butter, one medium mushroom, four eggs; one small onion, one teaspoonful Armour's Extract of Beef; half-pint water; salt and pepper.
Mince the steak; wash the mushroom and mince it with the onion. Fry the mushroom and onion together until the onion is golden brown; then add the meat. Stir for two or three minutes before adding water, salt, pepper and Extract. Simmer gently for twenty minutes. Serve very hot with poached eggs on the top.

Armour & Co., Ltd. 46a, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



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Makes Tin like Silver.
Makes Copper like Gold.
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WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

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Kitchen Utensils, and all Household Purposes.

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LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

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Cleans, Scours, and Polishes
Bicycles and Motors,
Linoleum and Oilcloths,
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ART NOTES.

The painters of the Norwich School have a well-earned prominence at the Gallery of Messrs. Shepherd in King Street. Old Crome himself is here seen in landscapes which, if they are not equal to the two familiar masterpieces of his at the National Gallery, may still be among the most beautiful in the world. His supremacy has not yet been asserted in print with the assurance which connoisseurs feel about it; but every time he is shown, the day of his triumph is approached. J. S. Cotman and George Vincent are also represented at this Gallery, the former with a little twilight piece entitled "On Yarmouth Beach." Painters of other schools whose works are also shown include William Dobson, Vandyck's English pupil; Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, and that interesting Manchester painter, Mark Anthony, who went to Barbizon in the 'thirties of the last century, and worked with Corot and Dupré—then unknown names



THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE "NISSHIN" AND "KASUGA."

Captain Paynter, of the cruiser "Kasuga," is third from the right in the front row. Captain Lee, of the "Nisshin," is in the centre. He is eighth from the left. On his right is the Italian engineer; on his left Captain Takanouchi, now commanding the "Nisshin."

in England, and almost unknown in France.

Long has been the reproach that the great public galleries of London contained no example of the Barbizon School upon their walls. The lack has now been supplied, but not by the National Gallery; or by that partial counterpart to the Luxembourg, the Tate Gallery. In the Constantine Ionides Collection, bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum, are, however, to be found two good examples of Millet's art, two paintings from the luxuriant brush of Diaz, and two by the friend whom he championed, Théodore Rousseau. Other important works go to form a collection that the public may well be impatient to see hung. A special room has been prepared for it near the Art Library at South Kensington. May we suggest that this room should be the resting-place for the two Rodins now national property? Quite inappropriate is the present background of trivial English water-colours



THE ARCH OF WELCOME, DECORATED WITH BRITISH AND ITALIAN FLAGS.

Beyond the triumphal arch is the Japanese Admiralty Building.



THE JAPANESE POPULACE CHEERING THE BRITISH CREWS.

The public fête of welcome took the form of a garden party, held in Hibiya Park, Tokio.

THE JAPANESE RECOGNITION OF THE BRITISH NAVIGATORS OF THEIR NEW CRUISERS TO JAPAN: THE RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR OF TOKIO, FEBRUARY 18.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE FAR EAST.

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HALL'S DISTEMPER IS WASHABLE, IS DAMP AND HEAT PROOF, AND NEVER LOSES COLOUR.

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London Office: 199b, Boro' High St., S.E.

Made in 70 different colours, including rich dark shades as well as light tints.

to the large forms of the "St. John the Baptist." He will at least stand amid noble accessories of French art if in the Ionides room: a welcome guest and no stranger.

The housing of Art Treasures has always been a problem; and if England has not settled it yet to satisfaction, America also continues to be on the look-out for new and good ideas. In view of the rebuilding of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, two American architects have come to Europe to take notes. South Kensington will of course be visited; and it will be interesting to both friends and critics of our national arrangements to see what designs will finally be adopted by the pilgrims who, in search of plans, will exhaust the resources of St. Petersburg and Florence, Copenhagen and Paris, London and Rome. Climate, of course, comes in as a complication; but in this respect Old and New England can join hands. W. M.

A WATTEAU DRESSING-CASE.

Some of the figures which appear in a Watteau picture, which was sold recently for £2400, have been, by a singular coincidence, reproduced in the fittings of an elaborate dressing-case completed by Messrs. Fisher, of 188, Strand, during the week of the picture sale in question. This dressing-case, known as the "Watteau Eifel," contains thirty-four silver toilet articles.



WATTEAU DECORATIONS IN A DRESSING-CASE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Leslie Stephen, K.C.B., of 22, Hyde Park Gate, who died on Feb. 22, has been proved by George Herbert Duckworth and Gerald de L'Etang Duckworth, the value of the property amounting to £15,715.

The will of the Right Hon. Alexander Burns Shand, Lord Shand, of 32, Bryanston Square, who died on March 6, has been proved by Emily Merelina, Lady Shand, the widow, the value of the estate being £3569.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1895), with three codicils (dated March 1, 1901, and Aug. 14 and Oct. 22, 1903), of Mr. John Green, of 44, Princes Gate, who died on Feb. 16, was proved on March 25 by James Tomkinson, Stanley Sleath Skelton, and Alexander Keith Wyllie, the value of the estate being £236,546. The testator gives £25,000 each, in trust, for his daughters Mrs. Mary Beatrice Fellows-Gordon and Mrs. Daisy Winifred Mellor, in addition to £10,000 each settled on them on their respective marriages; £105 each to his executors; and the residue of his property to his sons. Provisions are made for his wife, Mrs. Mary Caroline Green, but it would appear that she died about the same time as the testator.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1900) of Mr. Mayer Hirsch, of 9, Belsize Park, Hampstead, who died at Monte Carlo on March 6, was proved on March 24 by Max Bendit, Joseph Carlebach, and Isaac Rosenberg, the



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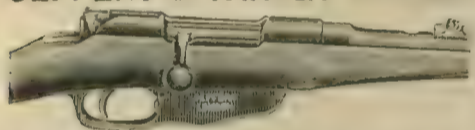
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SPECIAL TARGET RIFLES FOR SHORT RANGE SHOOTING.

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Jeffery's Target and Sporting Rifles are unsurpassed for Accuracy of Shooting. At Bisley, in 1898, Jeffery's Rifles and Rifles sighted by us won Seven First Prizes in the Seventeen Competitions for Match Rifles. In 1898, in the International Competition, the highest score was made with a Jeffery's Mauser, five points more than the second score. In the only Competition for Sporting Rifles at Bisley, Jeffery's Rifles won First, Second, Third and Fifth Prizes. The highest possible score has been made with a Jeffery's Lee-Enfield Target Rifle.

Jeffery's are the Leading Makers for all fittings connected with Target Shooting. Their new Telescopic Sight is likely to revolutionize the sighting of Military and Sporting Rifles. Jeffery's Rifles and Rifle Fittings can be obtained from all the leading Colonial and Indian Gun-Makers, or can be ordered direct.

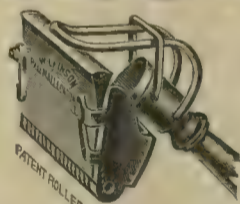
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Single Shaver, in case	8	6	
Shaver and two extra blades, in leather case	1	0	0
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Shaver with six extra blades	1	15	0
Shaver with six extra blades, strop, and stropping machine complete	2	15	0
Do., do., with brush and soap complete	3	5	0

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DREW & SONS, Piccadilly Circus; POUND, JOHN & CO., 67, Piccadilly; 211, Regent Street; 378, Strand; St. Leonards Street, E.C.; MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., 158, Oxford Street; 220, Regent Street; 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; or any Cutlers, Hairdressers, Stores, &c. Write for Razor List.

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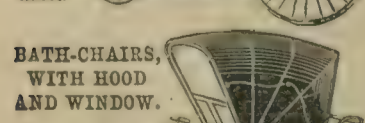
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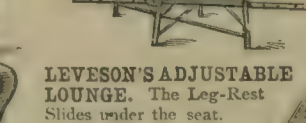
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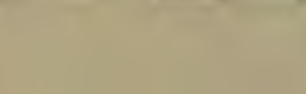
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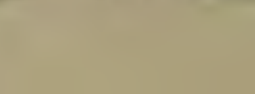
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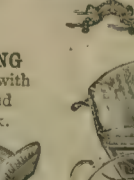
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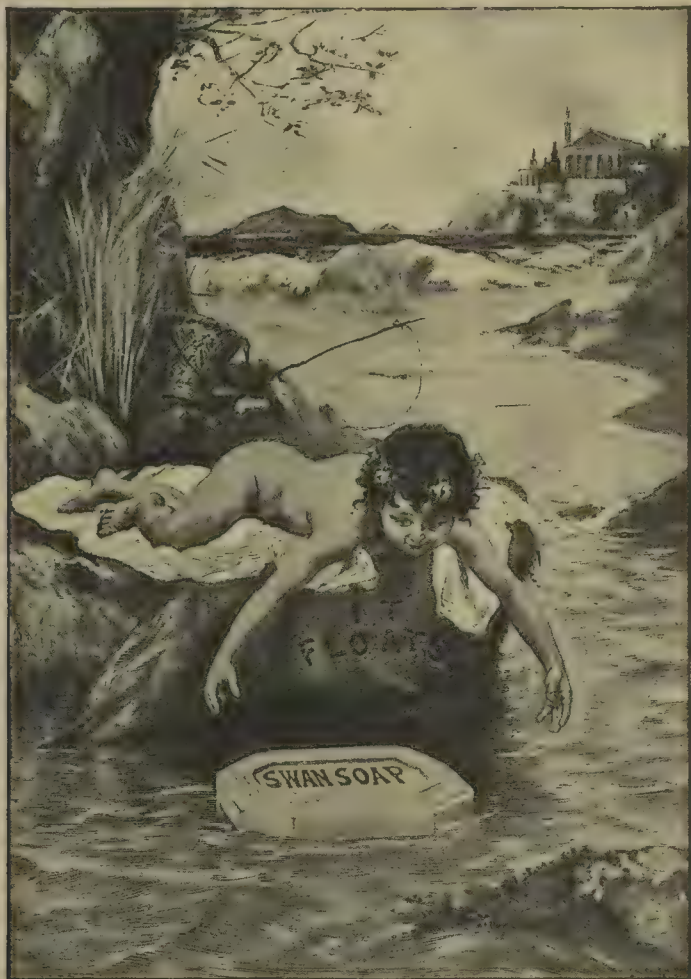
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IT IS a delicious and invigorating food drink which
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CEREBOS SALT

executors, the value of the estate being £85,093. The testator leaves all his property, in trust, for his three daughters, Charlotte Bendit, Betty Ansbacher, and Clara Lazarus.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1903) of Mr. Thomas Evans, of Burdons-hill, Wenvoe, who died on Feb. 1, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, the widow, David Evans and Oliver Thomas Evans, the sons, and Charles St. David Spencer, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £39,087. The testator gives £300, the furniture and indoor effects, and during her widowhood £300 per annum, to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves as to two tenths each to his sons William, Walter Richard, David, and Oliver Thomas; and one tenth each to his daughters Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Osmond and Mrs. Katherine Kezia Hill; but sums amounting to £12,000 already advanced to them are to be brought into account.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1902) of Sir William Henry Marsham Style, Bart., of Trinity Villas, Folkestone, and Glenmore, Donegal, who died on Jan. 31, was proved on March 1 by Rodney Charles Style, the son, the Rev. Thomas Thornhill Peyton, and Arthur Francis Forster, the executors, the value of the estate being £32,823. The testator gives his real estate in Ireland, £250, and his plate to his son Sir Frederick Montague Style. The unappointed funds of his marriage settlement and the residue of his property he leaves as to one third each to his sons Rodney and Henry Albert, and the other one third, in trust, for his daughter Selina Isabella, for life, and then for his said sons Rodney and Henry Albert.

The will (dated April 20, 1899) of Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, of Muntham Court, Worthing, who died on Jan. 28, was proved on March 21 by the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Verulam, and Richard Mountford Wood, the executors, the value of the estate being £32,416. The testator leaves all his property to his daughter, Alice Rachel Thynne.

The will (dated July 11, 1902) of the Rev. Latimer, Lord Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, Northampton, and of Audley End, Essex, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who died on Jan. 12,

was proved on March 19 by Henry, Lord Braybrooke, the son, the sole executor, the value of the estate being £29,581. The testator gives £1000 to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College for a prize in English history, to be called the "Latimer Neville Prize"; the portraits presented to him by Queen Victoria, the King, and the late Duke of Clarence, to his son Henry; £300, and part of his furniture, horses and carriages to his wife; and £200 to his son, the Hon. and Rev. Grey Neville. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Henry.

The will of Mr. Benjamin Pickard, M.P. for the Normanton Division of Yorkshire, of Barnsley, who died on Feb. 3, was proved on March 10 by Percy Pickard, the son, and Miss Mabel Elizabeth Pickard, the daughter, the value of the property being £2311. Subject to a legacy of £100 to a grandson, the testator leaves all his estate and effects, in trust, for his children.

Letters of Administration of the effects, of Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., of Englemere Wood Lodge, Ascot, who died on March 7 intestate, have been granted to Augustus Pelham Brooke Loftus, the son, the value of the property being £298.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CUP.

The cup for the Liverpool Grand National Race is of very artistic design. The base is beautifully decorated with Cupids holding garlands, and in the centre is a cartouche on which a steed is depicted in repoussé. The design and workmanship were entrusted to Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited, of Liverpool.

The Sultan of Turkey's yacht, which has been built by Sir William Armstrong and Co., and decorated and furnished by Messrs. Waring and Sons, is now ready for dispatch to Constantinople. Messrs. Waring were also the decorators of the Sultan's barge, which was completed some months back.



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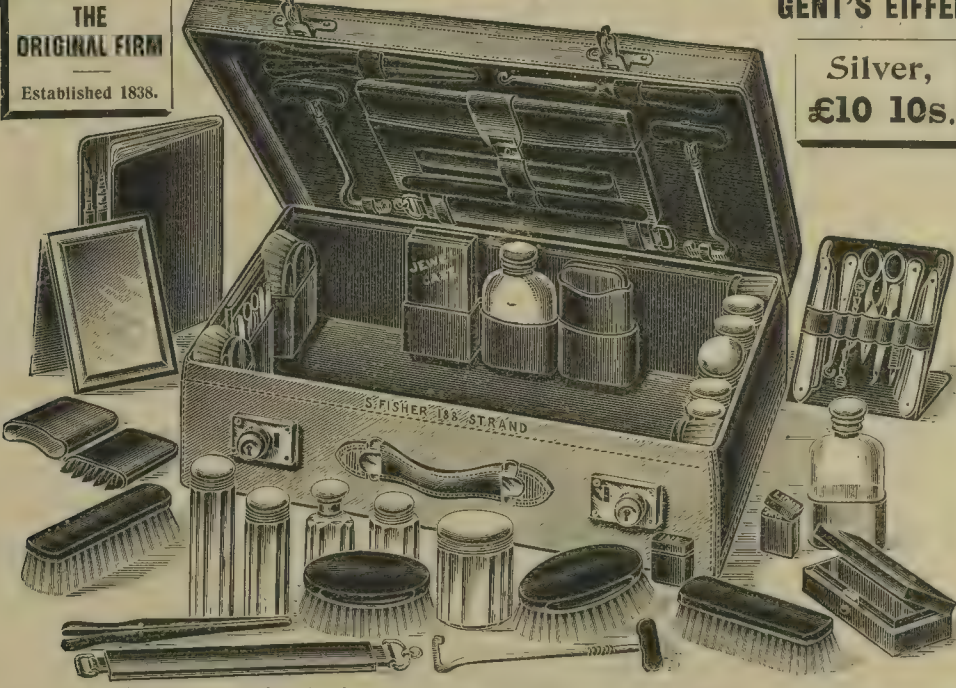
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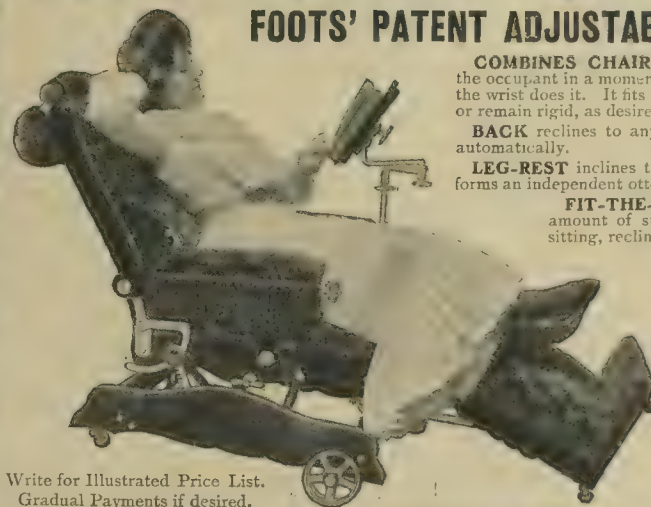
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Much alarm was caused at Gloucester Cathedral on Palm Sunday by the sudden and apparently serious indisposition of the venerable Bishop Ellicott. While reading the second lesson at Matins his voice grew feeble, and after a few words he was overcome by faintness and sank into a chair. On being removed to the cloisters, he quickly revived, and was able to walk to the Palace. At the time of writing, the aged Bishop was making good progress.

The Bishop of Winchester is now well enough to attend to his correspondence, although he is not allowed to take any active part in diocesan work. Since his appointment to Winchester he had been seriously overtaxing his strength, often sitting up until 2 a.m. two or three nights a week in order to keep abreast with diocesan business.

Many friends of Japanese Missions attended the recent gathering at 3, Grosvenor Place, at which Sir Charles Turner and the Rev. Samuel Bickersteth were the principal speakers. Mr. Bickersteth, who is Commissary to the Bishop of South Tokio, said the progress which had been made by the missions during the short

time they had been established was very satisfactory. But there was an unrivalled opportunity now for extending their work, as the Japanese fully appreciate the friendship of England. Miss Baring-Gould, who has recently visited Japan, spoke hopefully of the advance of Christian work among the women.

Ridley Hall, the new settlement which is being built at Bethnal Green, stands close beside the church of St. James the Less. The red brick walls are rising fast, and it is expected that the place will be ready for opening before the end of the year.

Great anxiety continues to be felt with regard to the illness of the Bishop of Carlisle, who is on the verge of his seventieth year. The latest reports are far from reassuring.

Dr. Horton is at present staying at Wiesbaden, and is receiving treatment in Professor Pagenstecher's hospital. The eminent German specialist confirms the view of Sir Anderson Crichtett, which is that, with care and rest, the injured eye may recover.

The Rev. Henry Courtenay has succeeded to the rectory of Powderham, near Exeter, vacant by the death of his grandfather, Lord Devon, who held the

living for twenty-seven years. Mr. Courtenay has been for several years curate of the parish, and is popular among both rich and poor.

The new Archdeacon of Southwark is Canon Taylor, Precentor of St. Saviour's Collegiate Church. Canon Taylor is one of the lecturers at King's College, London.

Dr. Hughes-Games, of Hull, has passed away at the age of seventy-three. He came to Hull from the Isle of Man, and soon won the esteem and affection of all denominations in the town. He frequently appeared on Nonconformist platforms, and was active in every form of philanthropic work.

The Midland Railway Company announces the publication of new time-tables for April, May, and June, containing various improvements in the express and local services.

The celebrated Hôtel Pavia in the Avenue des Champs Élysées, Paris, has been acquired for the new British Travellers' Club, and is being decorated and furnished by Messrs. Maple and Co., of Tottenham Court Road and Paris.

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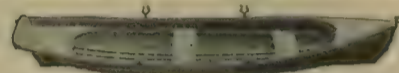
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projectile of 115 lb. How formidable a weapon the ram may be in naval warfare is shown by the sinking of the Italian armoured frigate *Rè d'Italia* at the battle of Lissa on July 20, 1866, by the Austrian



THE FIRST BRITISH WAR-SHIP WITH COMPLETE ARMOUR-BELT:
H.M.S. ACHILLES, 1861.

flag-ship the *Ferdinand Max*; by the sinking of the *Vanguard* by the *Iron Duke* in the Irish Channel on Sept. 1, 1875; and the *Victoria* by the *Camperdown* in 1893, which latter ship sunk within ten minutes after having been struck.

The introduction of rifled guns marked a turning point in the history of the Navy, and was distinctly due to the introduction of armour, as it soon became evident that the heaviest spherical projectile from a smooth-bore gun was quite inadequate to pierce the newly adopted armour-plates. Experiments

soon showed that only to projectiles of an elongated form, combining as much weight as possible with small diameter, could the velocity and penetrating force be given which would cope successfully with the new defensive powers afforded to ships by armour-plating. Elongated projectiles, however, have a tendency to turn end over end, as the pressure of the air acts unequally upon them when they have left the bore of the gun; and to counteract this tendency and to keep the projectile point foremost, it was necessary to make it spin or rotate about its longer axis, and this could only be done by means of rifling. Rifled guns thus became a necessity, and with their definite adoption in 1864 began the great contest between guns and armour, which has lasted ever since, and is being carried on with as much energy as ever at the present day.

But we must go back a little. The Civil War in the United States broke out in 1860, and on March 9, 1862, there was fought in Hampton Roads the first naval action between armoured ships, the result of which was destined ere long to revolutionise the whole system of battle-ship construction. When Norfolk, with its dock-yard, was evacuated by the Federal troops, the *Merrimac*, a large 60-gun frigate under repair, was set on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates; she was, however, only partly burnt, and the Confederates found her in all essential respects uninjured. Painfully conscious of their weakness at sea, and having in mind the armoured vessels which were being built in Europe, the Confederate authorities determined to attempt the construction of an armoured ship which would be able to cope successfully with the numerous wooden vessels of the Northern fleet. With characteristic vigour and skill they set

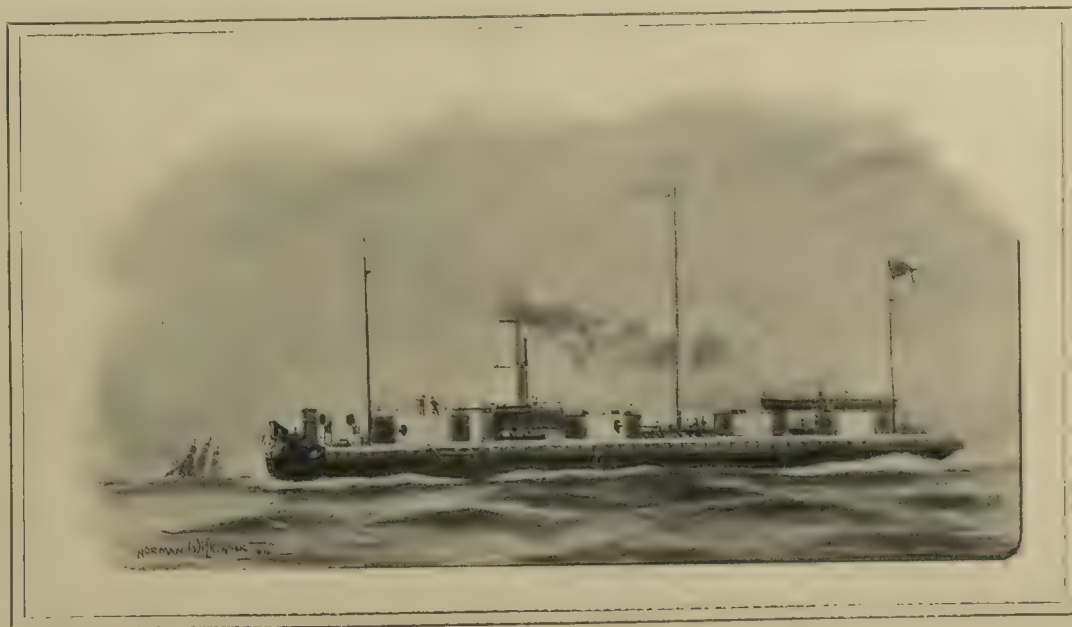
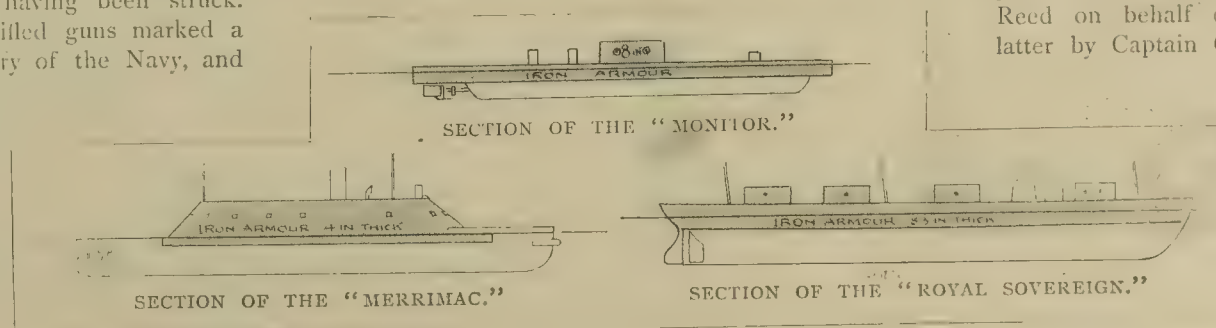
to work; the *Merrimac* was cut down to the water-line, and a rectangular casemate extending from two feet below the water-line to seven feet above was then built over her, the sides of which were sloped at an angle of thirty-five degrees; they were made of twenty inches of pine, with an outer layer of four inches of oak, on which were secured two layers of armour-plating, manufactured from railway rails. She carried ten guns, including a 100-pounder Armstrong gun mounted at each end of the casemate. Thus equipped, she steamed out on March 8 to attack the Federal blockading squadron, consisting of two sailing frigates, the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and three steam frigates, which latter, however, were unable to come up in time to take part in the action. The *Cumberland* she sank by ramming, and the *Congress*, set on fire by her shells, had to surrender. The next morning she again came out to attack the remaining ships, but was met by an antagonist which, although much smaller, proved more than a match for her. This antagonist was the celebrated *Monitor*, built and designed by Captain Ericsson. She was 210 ft. long, and was only two feet out of the water; her deck and her low sides were plated, and she carried two 150-pounder Dahlgren guns in a single turret amidships, which was worked by steam and protected by eight 1-in. iron plates screwed together, while besides the turret nothing showed on deck except her funnel and an armoured pilot-house. She thus offered nothing as a target except her turret, which proved impenetrable to the *Merrimac's* guns, while the heavier ones she herself carried inflicted considerable damage on her opponent's casemate, so that the *Merrimac* was eventually compelled to withdraw. The battle was to a certain extent a drawn one; but, indecisive as it was, it really settled the question of "broadside versus turret" in favour of the latter. The step between the *King Edward VII.* of to-day and the insignificant-looking little *Monitor* of 1862 is a very long one, and the connection between the two ships may not at first sight be apparent; but the barbettes on the centre line of the modern battle-ship, in which her heavy guns are mounted, are simply a development of the turret principle, the value of which was so fully proved in Ericsson's experimental vessel on that calm March morning in 1862.

Great was the excitement caused, especially in England, when the news of the action arrived, and a demand immediately arose for the conversion of our fleet into turret-ships. Although Ericsson got the credit of being the first to build a turret-vessel, yet the idea was not a new one. Captain Cowper Coles, of our own Navy, had since the Russian War on more than one occasion pressed on the Admiralty plans for building turret-ships; he now came forward again with a plan for converting our wooden line-of-battle ships into turret-vessels, and the Admiralty determined to give the plan a trial. Accordingly, a screw three-decker, the *Royal Sovereign*, was cut down, armour-plated, and fitted with four turrets, each carrying two 9-ton guns; she was given a freeboard of six feet, and proved fairly seaworthy; but as the hull of the ship had not been designed to carry the heavy weight now superimposed on it, she naturally laboured under some disadvantages.

The *Royal Sovereign* was followed by some small double-turreted vessels built for coast defence, and in 1870 the two large sea-going turret-ships *Monarch* and *Captain* were completed, the first-named designed by Sir E. J. Reed on behalf of the Admiralty, and the latter by Captain Cowper Coles, to whom the

Admiralty, acting under pressure in Parliament, against their better judgment, gave a free hand. The difference in the two ships lay in the freeboard, which in the *Captain* was only six feet, while in the *Monarch* it was as

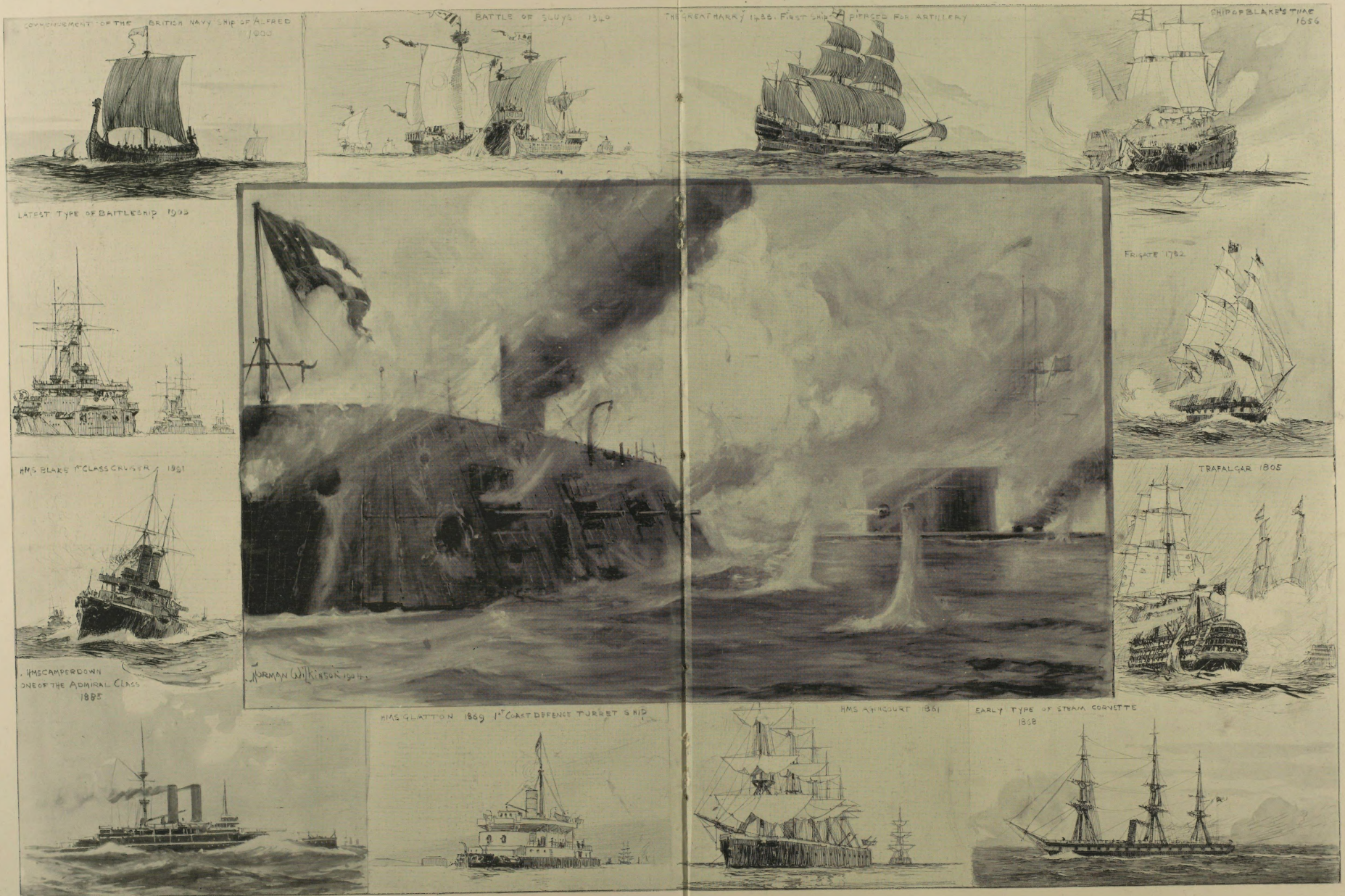
much as fourteen feet. The fate of the unfortunate *Captain* is well known: she capsized during a heavy squall on the night of Sept. 6, 1870, when cruising under sail with the Channel Squadron, and went down immediately; while the *Monarch* in her day did many years of excellent service. Both ships were about the same tonnage, carried the



OUR FIRST TURRET-SHIP: THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN," AS REMODELLED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE "MONITOR"-*"MERRIMAC"* DUEL, 1862.

NAVAL PROGRESS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES; AND THE ACTION WHICH REVOLUTIONISED THE MODERN SYSTEM OF BATTLE-SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



THE FIRST ACTION BETWEEN IRONCLADS: THE GREAT NAVAL DUEL BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" AND THE "MERRIMAC," MARCH 9, 1862.

During the American War of Secession, the Federals lost to the Confederates a large 60-gun frigate called the "Merrimac." This vessel the Confederates cut down to the water-line, and built over her an armoured casemate, with sloping sides, pierced for ten guns. During an engagement on March 8, 1862, she destroyed several wooden ships; but the next morning the Federals opposed her with the "Monitor," the first turret-ship, which compelled the "Merrimac" to withdraw. Although the battle was somewhat indecisive, the superiority of the turret was proved, and naval construction was revolutionised.

same armour and the same heavy armament—namely, four 25-ton guns in two turrets, one forward and one aft; while both were heavily rigged. Had the *Captain* had the same height of freeboard as the *Monarch*, in all human probability she would not have capsized, as where a ship has a high freeboard (or side) the more she heels over the greater is the resistance her side offers, until at last it is so great that it is enough to prevent her yielding any more to the pressure exerted upon her by the wind. The *Captain* for some two-thirds of her length had no bulwarks, so that when she heeled over and her low side was immersed the water then began to press upon her deck, which acted as a lever still further to force her over, until the capsizing point was reached. The *Monarch* was in the same squall, but came off scathless. In 1869 three notable turret-ships were laid down, the *Devastation*, *Thunderer*, and *Dreadnought*. They were designed as mastless, low-freeboard, sea-going turret-ships, and at the time of her completion in 1872 the *Devastation* was unquestionably the most formidable fighting-ship in the world, and this in spite of the fact that her low freeboard made it difficult to maintain a high rate of steaming against a heavy sea; but she was more heavily armoured than any other ship then afloat, while at the same time the two 25-ton guns she carried in each of her turrets, perfectly protected as they were, could all be brought to bear on any given part of the hull of an enemy from almost any position the ship chose to take up for attack. A vessel of 9330 tons displacement, and 285 ft. long, she was protected by a 12-in. water-line belt, armour of the same thickness also protecting the central casement, at each end of which were the turrets, protected by 14-in. armour. These ships were the first to be provided with what is now called a "military mast," fitted with a fighting-top, in which are carried small quick-firing guns; they had two sets of engines driving twin screws, a system which was fast superseding the single screw in war-ships owing to the extreme handiness in manœuvring a ship which the two screws give. Another improvement, which had now become general, was the introduction of the double bottom and the division of the ship into a number of water-tight compartments, which all tended vastly to increase her power of remaining afloat in case of serious injury. When it is remembered that less than six years before the completion of the *Devastation* our flag-ship in the Mediterranean was a three-decker, and that thirteen years before her completion not only was there no sea-going armoured ship afloat, but whether such ships could be successfully constructed was even a moot point, the complete revolution in naval architecture, as represented by the change from the wooden three-decker of 1860 to the *Devastation* of 1872, is one of the most wonderful and startling in naval history.

But although the advantages of the turret over the broadside system were evident, it was not until 1875 that we gave up definitely the construction of broadside battle-ships; in that year were launched the *Alexandra* and the *Temeraire*—the two last, as they were also the two finest, broadside ships ever built. Between 1875 and 1889 we passed through a period of transition and uncertainty. The increasing size of the guns, with the



THE FIRST CENTRAL- OR BOX-BATTERY SHIP: H.M.S. "BELLEROPHON," BUILT 1866.

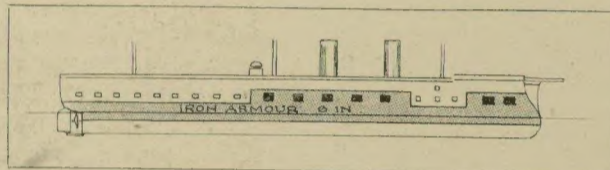
increased weight of armour rendered necessary, made it clear that the days of broadside ships were numbered. From the 9-ton guns of the *Royal Sovereign* in 1864, we had gone to the 25-ton and 35-ton guns of the *Devastation* and *Thunderer* in 1872, and we were now entering on a period when the size of the guns increased with still greater rapidity—guns which, although they could by no possibility be carried on the broadside, could, even the largest, be carried when mounted in turrets or barbettes placed on the centre line

of the ship. So 1881 saw the completion of the *Inflexible*, the first of what is known as the citadel type of ship. In these ships the continuous armour-belt round the waterline was done away with, and in its place the armour, of great thickness, was concentrated round a citadel in the central portion of the ship, before and abaft which was an armoured deck of 3-inch steel. The length of the citadel varied from about one-third to one-half the length of the ship, the armour reaching from some four feet

below the water to about six feet above; at each extremity were placed the turrets or barbettes in which the guns were mounted. In the *Inflexible* the armour at the water-line was 24 in. thick, and she carried four 80-ton guns, two in each turret. The great defect of this ship, and those of the same class which followed her were their long unarmoured ends. The *Inflexible* did good service at the Bombardment of Alexandria in July 1882, and is also noteworthy as being practically the last ship to carry muzzle-loading rifled guns, and to be protected with iron armour.

In the early 'eighties two notable advances were made. After many years of struggle against the inertia of Woolwich, during the latter part of the 'seventies the Admiralty at last succeeded in getting the manufacture of breech-loading ordnance, which had long been adopted in France, Russia, and Germany, seriously taken up; but it was not until 1881 that, after exhaustive trials, the manufacture of the new breech-loading ordnance fairly commenced; and from that date on, immense strides have been made in the method of construction of the guns, while their greater power, their vastly increased rapidity of fire, and the efficiency of their mountings, are striking testimonies to the mechanical and engineering genius of the present day. The heavy barbette guns are worked by hydraulic power; the ammunition for the heavy guns and secondary armament is now supplied by means of electric hoists. To show how perfect the mechanism now in use is, it may be mentioned that one man can open and close the breech of the 12-in. guns, while four men can easily work one of the 6-in. quick-firing guns, which throw a projectile of 100 lb.; whereas formerly fourteen men were none too many to work a 32-pounder. The result was the arming of the ships which followed the *Inflexible* with heavy breech-loading ordnance. The other important improvement was the substitution of compound armour—that is, iron armour faced with steel—for the old iron armour, the advantage being the much greater resisting power offered by the steel face.

In 1882 considerable modifications were made in the citadel type of ship, and Sir N. Barnaby designed the six ships of what is now known as the "Admiral" class. The chief features of these vessels were the mounting of the heavy guns in barbettes in place of turrets, and the construction of a broadside battery for 6-in. quick-firing guns between the barbettes. This supplementing of the heavy guns of ships by a secondary battery of lighter guns had been rendered necessary by the advent of the torpedo-boat, and to the necessity of



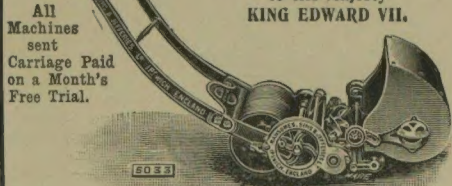
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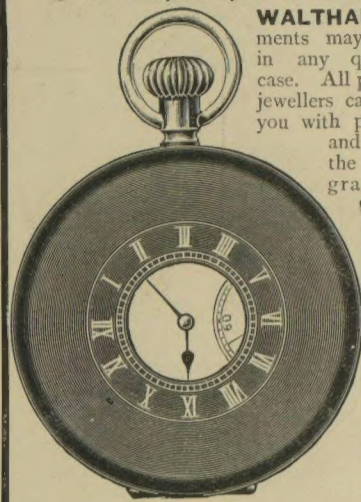
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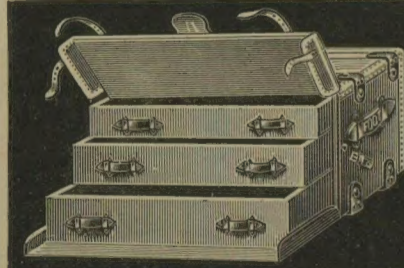
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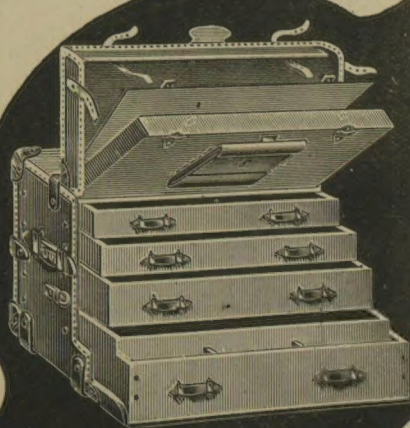
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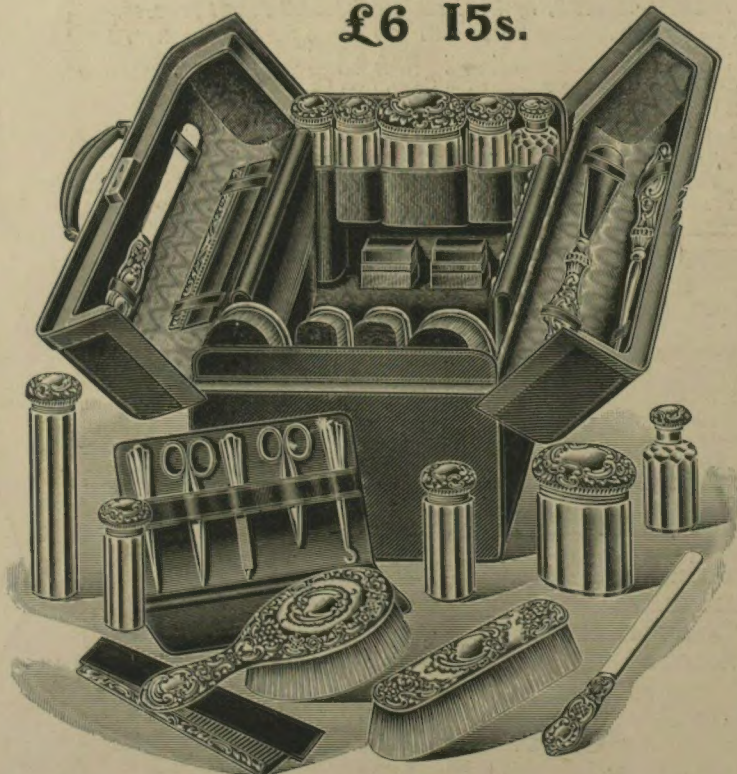
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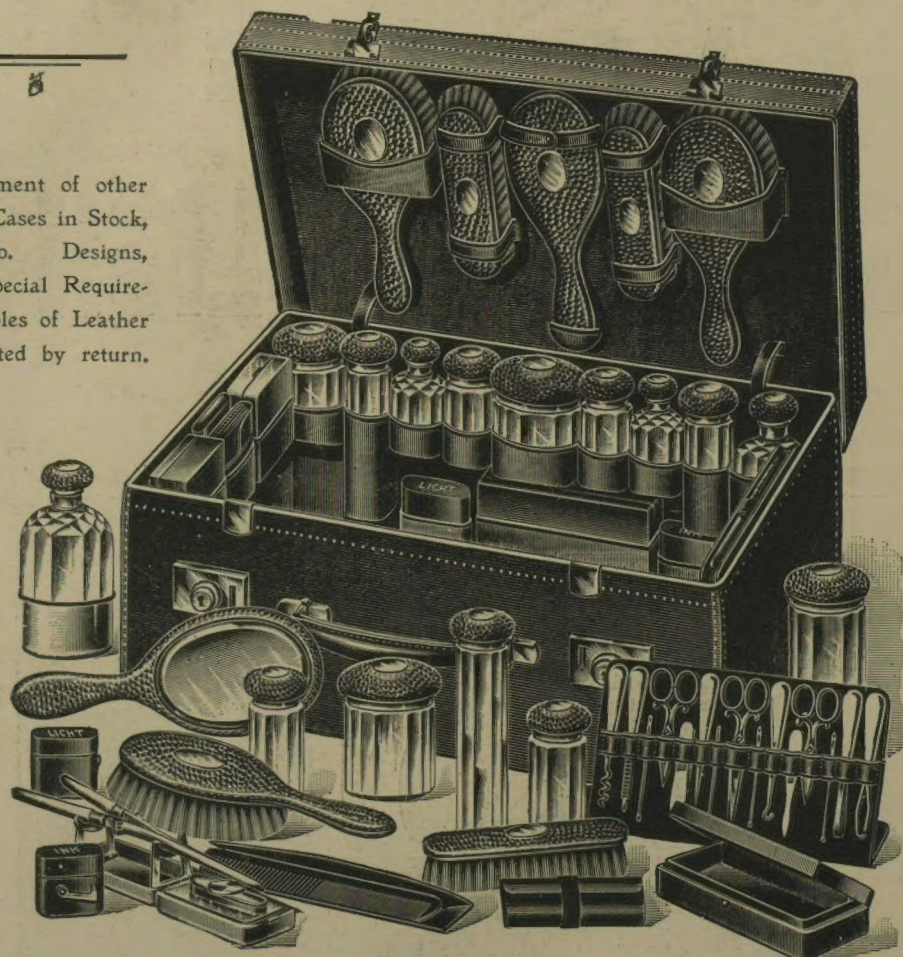
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